THE

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AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

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Vancouver, 1st Dec.

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The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 24, 1902.

THE EVACUATION OF SHANGHAI.

THE withdrawal of the foreign garrison from Shanghai is being carried out very quietly, and has caused very little excitement here. The Japanese went first, the British have now left entirely, and the Germans are leaving by degrees, while the French are also departing on the 26th of this month. It was Admiral Sir Edward Seymour, actuated by the friendship he formed here for the late Viceroy Liu Kun-yi, who first directed public opinion at home to the advisability of the withdrawal. There is no doubt that during the last year or so of his life, Baron Liu had a feeling that his successful efforts to keep order in the Yangtze Valley in 1900, at the peril of his own life, had hardly met with the recognition they deserved from Foreign Powers; and he considered that it showed unmerited distrust of his good will and his power to ensure the safety of foreigners within his jurisdiction, that a foreign garrison should be maintained in Shanghai, long after the necessity for its presence had passed away. Suggestions were made, we know, that as our Government had a black list of the officials who were our enemies in 1900, it should also have a white list of our friends, and show its gratitude to them for their friendliness; but we are told that the view taken by our authorities was, that in showing this friendliness they only did their duty. "Use every man after his desert," says Hamlet, "and who should 'scape whipping?"

Remarks made at the China Association dinner showed incidentally the feeling at home on this subject. Mr. Antrobus in his speech said: "I mention particularly the Shanghai Volunteers, because I am thankful to hear that the International Occupation of Shanghai is coming to an end, and therefore we shall find ourselves, from a military point of view, again left to the tender mercies, and I believe the good care, of the men-of-war that may happen to be in the harbour, and the Shanghai Volunteers." Sir Edward Seymour, to whose careful survey of the situation in 1900 we owe it that the troops were then brought here, and who would not lightly urge their withdrawal, expressed his opinion again at the dinner. "As Mr. Antrobus, I hope the time of the withdrawal of foreign troops from Shanghai is very near. I believe there is no valid reason for them to remain." We know that the German Treasury is glad to be relieved of the expense of maintaining a garrison here. Protests have indeed been made here against the withdrawal of the troops on the ground that things are by no means settled in China. That there are the elements of trouble in the north-west, and that it is unsafe to put too much confidence in Yung Lu, who as we have pointed out more than once is the real ruler of China, is certain; but there are no signs of impending danger in this part of China, and we may feel quite secure while H.E. Chang Chih-tung remains at Nanking; and there is little reason to doubt that we shall be equally secure when his successor, H. E. Wei Kuang-tao, arrives. Under any circumstances, if another cloud should arise here, there are troops close at hand at Hongkong and Tsingtao, and without pressing necessity, it is not wise to maintain the irritation which the presence of a foreign garrison must cause to the Chinese officials. To tell them "We have no confidence in your ability to protect us" is not likely to encourage them to do their best in this direction.

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Apart from the feeling of security their presence has given us, it has been pleasant to have the troops here. The varied uniforms have added colour and brightness to our streets, and our social functions have gained a great deal by the presence of the officers, who have left many warm friends behind them. Shanghai will be much duller when the last transport has sailed away. Nothing could have been more exemplary than the behaviour of the troops. The various nationalities have remained always on excellent terms with each other, and with the resident population, foreign and native. There is no garrison town in the world where order could have been better maintained, and this is the more commendable considering the heterogeneous character of the garrison that is now sailing away. Something more in the way of a public recognition might well have been done before the troops left us, but at any rate they may leave us with the knowledge that we have heartily appreciated the good qualities they have shown during their sojourn here, and that we shall welcome them heartily should circumstances necessitate their return at any future time. Pomponns, Baluchis, Ghurkhas, Jâts and Sikhs were only names to most of us before 1900, nor had the majority of us had any personal acquaintance with the soldiers of France, Germany, and Japan; we feel that they are now among our personal friends, and their doings in the future will come home to us with an actuality that did not exist for us before.

Summary of News.

The French mail of the 15th ultimo arrived here on Friday, the 19th inst., by the M.M.S. Laos.

The Canadian mail of the 1st of December, and the American mail of the 25th of November ex T.K.K.S. Hongkong Maru, arrived here on Sunday, the 21st instant, by the R.M.S. Empress of China.

The English mail of the 21st of November arrived here yesterday evening by the P. and O. S. Ballarat.

A mail leaves to-morrow for Europe by the M.M.S. Tonkin.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"
Service of Foreign and Local Telegrams.

THE PARLIAMENTARY CRISIS IN JAPAN.

Tokio, 16th December.

This afternoon, the House of Representatives was prorogued for five days when about to reject the project of the Government for an increased quaxatl. —*Special telegram.*

21st December.

The suspension of the Diet has been prolonged for seven days for the purpose of effecting a compromise, which is still doubtful.—*Special telegram.*

RECALCITRANT VENEZUELA.

London vid Bombay, 17th December.

The British and German Governments have decided, if further coercion is necessary, to blockade the ports of Venezuela; but it is not intended to land a British force, still less to occupy Venezuelan territory.—*Reuter.*

Later.

Mr. Hay, the U. S. Secretary of State, is pressing for a reply to Venezuela's proposal of arbitration.

President Roosevelt and his Cabinet discussed the Venezuela question yesterday, and arrived at no conclusion modifying the attitude hitherto assumed.

The U. S. Senate in a temperate debate commended the attitude assumed by the United States.—*Reuter.*

London, 17th December.

The German man-of-war Panther has gone to Maracaibo to capture the remainder of the Venezuelan fleet.

Venezuela has replied to the Italian note, which is not an ultimatum, in the same terms as to England. The Italian Minister is still at Caracas.—*Exclusive service.*

Later.

In reference to Venezuela, Mr Balfour stated in the House that the blockade, if necessary, will be carried on on different portions of the coast by the two fleets independently, and not acting as one force.

Sir Charles Dilke asked whether it was true that the United States had declined to submit to being in the position of a neutral where there were no belligerents.

Mr. Balfour replied that the question referred to the controversy whether international law recognises a pacific blockade. Evidently a blockade involves a state of war.—*Special service.*

London, 18th December.

A series of questions were addressed to Mr. Balfour in the House and elicited replies, implying that the Government regards a state of war as existing with Venezuela.

Mr. Balfour remarked that without a state of war you cannot seize vessels and added that if necessary the fleet would blockade the coast.

Mr. Healy asked whether the United States Government assented to the exclusion of its vessels by the blockade. To this Mr. Balfour replied that neutral Powers are not consulted when a state of war exists.—*Exclusive service.*

London vid Bombay, 18th December.

It is announced at Washington that America will not resist the blockade of the Venezuelan coast if the Powers enforcing the blockade recognise a state of war.

Owing to pressure of work, Mr. Bowen, the American Minister at Caracas, has instructed Admiral Dewey to send a competent officer to Caracas as assistant Minister, on board a destroyer, which can serve as a dispatch boat in the event of the cable being cut.—*Reuter.*

19th December

France has notified the Powers that any provision for settlement (? of the Venezuelan troubles) must recognise the pre-eminence of French claims.—*Reuter.*

Later.

President Castro has invested Mr. Bowen, the U. S. Minister, with full powers to effect a settlement with Great Britain and Germany.

This and other indications that Venezuela is disposed to yield have been received with satisfaction in England, where the co-operation with Germany is greatly disliked.—*Reuter.*

London, 19th December.

An answer to the arbitration is momentarily expected at Caracas; if it is accepted, Mr. Bowen goes to Washington where a conference will be held.—*Exclusive service.*

London vid Bombay, 20th December.

Great Britain has replied to the suggestion of the United States regarding the arbitration of the difficulty with Venezuela in a manner which renders a satisfactory settlement probable, but will only deal with the United States, ignoring President Castro entirely. Germany and Italy have replied in similar terms.

An extensive exchange of views regarding its form and conditions is still proceeding preparatory to the drawing up of a joint reply.—*Reuter.*

22nd December.

Great Britain and Germany have proclaimed the blockade of Venezuela, which will not be relaxed until Venezuela gives some sort of a guarantee of her bona fides and readiness to satisfy the claims of the Powers.

It is suggested that President Roosevelt be asked to arbitrate. The suggestion has been transmitted to President Castro who has accepted it.

Three Venezuelan schooners have already been seized by British vessels under the blockade.—*Reuter.*

London, 23rd December.

Great Britain and Germany transmitted to the United States to-day

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all vitiated or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel and Pains in the back. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

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notes detailing their reservation regarding arbitration.—*Exclusive service.*

London vid Bombay, 23rd December.

The "Gazette" of Trinidad contains the official declaration of war against Venezuela. This is a formality intended to legalise the blockade.

The Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan has captured a Venezuelan schooner,—*Reuter.*

Later.

France has asked the Venezuelan Government for most favoured nation treatment in the settlement of her claims.—*Exclusive service.*

EVACUATION EXTRAORDINARY.

London vid Bombay, 17th December.

Reuter's correspondent at Peking telegraphs that Russia is pressing China to assent to Russia establishing her own Customs and postal service in Manchuria, independently of the Chinese Maritime Customs.—*Reuter.*

THE PROGRESS OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

London, 17th December.

Mr. Chamberlain has visited Nair Obi, and witnessed a war dance of the Masai.—*Exclusive service.*

22nd December.

Mr. Chamberlain has arrived at Zanzibar, and had an audience of the Sultan.—*Exclusive service.*

THE CONNAUGHTS GOING TO THE DURBAR.

London, 17th December.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have left Suez.—*Exclusive service.*

22nd December.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught landed at Aden and drove to the tanks with the Resident.—*Exclusive service.*

THE STRIKE AT MARSEILLES.

London vid Bombay, 17th December.

The strike at Marseilles has collapsed, the other Labour Unions having deserted the naval reservists.—*Reuter.*

IMPERIAL AUDIENCES.

Peking, 17th December.

Their Majesties granted audience in the Grand Council Chamber this morning to Ting Chên-to, Acting Viceroy-designate of the Yun-Kuei provinces, Hêng Ch'un (Manchu), Censor, and the Chinese Censor Chang Jên-ching, who handed up a sealed secret memorial to their Majesties.—*Special telegram.*

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

London vid Bombay, 18th December.

Mr. Balfour stated in the House that he could see no reason to defer the ratification of the Sugar Convention. We shall ratify it on the distinct understanding that it rests only with us to penalise our colonies. We should regret the granting of bounties by our colonies, but we should not penalise them.—*Reuter.*

THE DESTRUCTION OF ANDIJAN.

London vid Bombay, 18th December.

The town of Andijan in Ferghana (Turkestan) was destroyed by an earthquake yesterday morning. The loss of life is at present unknown.—*Reuter.*

*** Andijan is a town in the southern part of Turkestan, close to a branch of the Syr Daria. Its population, according to the "Statesman's Year-Book" was 46,680.—Ed.

23rd December.

It is estimated that 16,000 houses were destroyed and 2,500 people killed at Andijan. The rumblings continue. The excavation of the ruins is proceeding. Despite the assistance of the Government, the inhabitants are suffering the utmost privations.—*Reuter.*

THE KING'S SPEECH.

London vid Bombay, 19th December.

The King's speech at the prorogation of Parliament mentions the agreement with Japan, whereby the two governments have bound themselves to assist one another in certain eventualities for the defence of their respective interests. The King believes that the agreement will be for the advantage of both governments and will contribute to the maintenance of peace in the East.

The King's speech also mentions the commercial treaty with China which promises, he said, to secure not only for Great Britain but for the commerce of the world valuable facilities and advantages. The treaty contains some provisions of great value which, unlike others, do not require the assent of other Powers.—*Reuter.*

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

London, 19th December.

The Odessa correspondent of the "Standard" remarks that the Russian service journals are pressing upon the government that it is absolutely incumbent upon Russia to create a Pacific fleet able to prevent Japan establishing a naval supremacy in the Far East. The steady increase of the Japanese fleet is viewed at St. Petersburg with serious misgiving.—*Special service.*

JAPANESE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

London via Bombay, 19th December.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has delivered a judgment upholding the right of British Columbia to exclude naturalised Japanese from the franchise.—*Reuter.*

21st December.

Despite the disallowance mentioned in Reuter's telegram of the 16th inst., nineteen Japanese have been imprisoned at Vancouver for non-compliance with the educational test. They have been since released at the instance of the Government.—*Reuter.*

FRENCH AND ITALIAN SWORDSMEN.

London, 19th December.

A duel has taken place at Nice between two famous Italian fencers, Messrs. Vega and Pessina, and two Frenchmen, Messrs. Kirchoffer and Merignac. Both the Italians were wounded.—*Exclusive service.*

ITALY RETAINS ERYTHREA.

London, 19th December.

The Italian Chamber has rejected a motion brought forward by the Republicans to evacuate Erythrea.—*Exclusive service.*

A WARNING TO THE TRADE UNIONS.

London, 20th December.

The Taff Vale Railway Co. sued the Railway Servants' Union for £27,000 damages, for conspiracy to cause a strike in 1900, and have obtained a verdict, the assessment of damages being deferred. This is a severe blow to Trade Unionism.—*Exclusive service.*

A WONDERFUL PROOF OF CIVILISATION.

London, 20th December.

Before he left Nair Obi, the Somalis presented Mr. Chamberlain with an address in a silver casket.—*Exclusive service.*

RETIREMENT OF BARON CURRIE.

London via Bombay, 20th December.

Baron Currie, G.C.B., P.C., has resigned the Embassy at Rome on account of ill-health.—*Reuter.*

RUSSIA, ENGLAND, AND AFGHANISTAN.

London vid Bombay, 20th December.

A communiqué from the Russian Foreign Office declares that the frontier settlement with Afghanistan was arranged prior to the Boer war. Russia addressed no request of any sort to Great Britain, but simply notified her desire and intention to enter into direct relations with Afghanistan.—*Reuter.*

THE GREAT FEMALE SWINDLER CAUGHT AT LAST.

London vid Bombay, 21st December.

The whole Humbert family concerned in the notorious Crawford fraud have been arrested at Madrid.—*Reuter.*

A NEW ROYAL PRINCE.

London via Bombay, 22nd December.

The Princess of Wales has been delivered of a son. Both the Princess and the infant Prince are doing well.—*Reuter.*

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THE PROGRESS OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

London via Bombay, 22nd December.

Marconi has established wireless communication between Cape Breton and Cornwall. A number of inaugural messages have been transmitted, including one from Lord Minto, Governor-General of Canada, to King Edward.

This is the first time messages as distinguished from single letters have been transmitted by wireless telegraphy.—*Reuter.*

A BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR ASHORE.

London, via Bombay, 22nd December.

The British sloop Fantome, Commander H. T. Hibbert, one of the blockading squadron, is aground at Barrancas, on the river Orinoco.—*Reuter.*

FRENCH ENTERPRISE IN SOUTH-WEST CHINA.

London, 22nd December.

The appointment of Mr. C. Hardouin, lately Consul for France at Canton, as General Secretary to the Government of French Indo-China is regarded as indicating renewed efforts on the part of France to promote trade and political relations with Yunnan and Kwangsi.—*Special service.*

FAILURE OF A COUNTRY BANK.

London via Bombay, 23rd December.

The old-standing bank of J. and J. W. Pease, of Darlington, has made an assignment to its creditors. The liabilities amount to £500,000 sterling.—*Reuter.*

London, 23rd December.

The partners involved in the failure are Sir Joseph Whitworth Pease, Bart., M. P. for Barnard Castle, Durham, and his sons, Mr. Joseph Albert Pease, M. P. for Saffron Walden, Essex, and Mr. Alfred E. Pease, ex-M. P. for Cleveland, Yorkshire.—*Exclusive service.*

A ROYAL SCANDAL.

London via Bombay, 23rd December.

A sensation has been caused at Dresden by the official announcement that the Crown Princess of Saxony secretly fled abroad on the night of the 11th instant in a morbid state of mental excitement. It is supposed that she has gone to Geneva. Her flight is due to family differences.—*Reuter.*

DEATH OF THE DEAN OF WINCHESTER.

London via Bombay, 23rd December.

The Very Rev. Wm. Rd. Wood Stephens, B.D., Dean of Winchester, has died of typhoid fever.—*Reuter.*

DEATH OF THE PRIMATE OF ALL ENGLAND.

London, 23rd December.

The Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Frederick Temple, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury, is dead.—*Special service.*

A TELEGRAPH TO WENCHOW AT LAST.

Wenchow, 23rd December.

The Wenchow telegraph office was opened to-day.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE CELEBRATION OF THE WINTER SOLSTICE.

Peking, 23rd December.

His Majesty the Emperor will proceed to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock to the Throne-hall of Imperial Supremacy to make obeisance to the Empress Dowager, and at 9:30 proceeds to the Taiho Throne-hall to receive the obeisance of the Princes, Nobles, and high Ministers of the Court.—*Special telegram.*

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD."
(Special Cable service of "Der Ostasiatische Lloyd.")

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, 17th December.

The Macedonian question has reached a new stage. Count Lamsdorff is going to Belgrade, Sofia, and Vienna in order to confer personally with the Governments interested in the matter.

The blockade of Venezuela has been deferred for a few days. Italy will participate. It is even now only Venezuela, which demands an arbitration, while the United States Government does not even endorse her demand.

19th December.

The German Reichstag received to-day the Budget of Kiaochau for 1903/04. It shows expenses amounting to 12,876,000 marks, rendering necessary an allowance of 12,421,000 marks from the treasury of the German Empire, the revenue of the Colony itself being calculated only at 450,000 marks. During the present year the expenses were calculated at 12,528,000 marks, whereof 300,000 marks was the income of the Colony and 12,168,000 the contribution of the Empire.

The ordinary expenses reach the sum of

	1903. Marks.	against 1902. Marks.	Marks.
Civil administration	986,864	79,547	+167,117
Military, administration	2,441,755	2,456,593	— 16,838
General expenses	1,936,897	1,689,040	+248,857

Among the extraordinary expenses are mentioned:—

	1903. Marks.	against 1902. Marks.	Marks.
Building of harbour	2,999,000	3,400,000	—401,000
Construction of buildings	1,934,000	2,105,000	171,000
Floating dock	1,500,000	400,000	+1,100,000
Dwelling houses	200,000	200,000	....
Regulation of creeks, and planting rees	10,000	45,000	+ 61,000
Fortifications	700,000	800,000	—100,000
Seamarks	40,000	75,000	— 35,000
Besides these the Government-makes reserve fund	60,684	69,697	— 9,013

20th December.

The German and British Governments have refused to comply with the desire of President Castro in regard to an arbitration of the pending questions. But they have offered on their own part to ask the United States Government to act as arbitrator, provided certain conditions are guaranteed, it being understood that the blockade of the Venezuelan ports will not be suspended during the negotiations thereabout.

The Bundesrath has accepted the Tariff Bill as passed by the Reichstag. It is probable that immediately after New Year the negotiations about new commercial treaties will be taken up, with the different Powers; but it is not intended to revoke existing treaties.

The visit of the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Lamsdorff, to Sofia, Belgrade, and Vienna, is due to the fear that war will break out next spring in Macedonia.

The Humbert family, who fled from Paris some months ago, after their frauds amounting to many millions had been discovered, have been arrested in Madrid.

Germany, Great Britain, and Italy have declared warlike blockade against Venezuela.

22nd December.

Similar notes have been handed to-day in Berlin and London to the United State Ambassadors. The conditions under which the two Powers will accept the arbitration, have been laid down in these documents. In the meantime the war-blockade is effective since the 20th inst. The Hamburg steamer Sibiria is bringing reinforcements of sailors to the blockading ships in Venezuela.

Count Lamsdorff has again left Sofia. The Austrian Press demands a strong action in Macedonia even to the extent of going against Turkey, if necessary. Russia has so far avoided any steps against Turkey.

NEWS FROM EAST ASIA.

Hongkong, 18th December.

The Committee of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce recommends in their report to the latter the adoption of a gold standard for the Straits Settlements.

The Penang Chamber of Commerce has already unanimously passed a resolution calling for the gold standard.

19th December.

The committee of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce will meet next Tuesday to consider the question of adopting the gold standard for Hongkong. Probably a general meeting of the Chamber will be convened, as the committee will declare that they are not prepared to suggest any change in money matters, unless China adopte the gold standard.

The following telegrams are from the "Kobe Herald":—

London, 9th December.

The funeral of ex-Speaker Reid, of the U. S. House of Representatives, took place at Portland to-day.

10th December.

President Castro has arrested all the British and German residents of Caracas. The allies have seized the Venezuelan fleet at La Guaira, consisting of four vessels.

Castro has delayed making any reply to the Anglo-German ultimatum, and the allies gave forty-eight hours yesterday in which to comply with their demands.

There is a reported recrudescence of the revolution under General Matos, who commanded the insurgents in the former outbreak.

The United States have dispatched seven warships, under Admiral Dewey, to Venezuelan waters to watch the course of events. The United States will prevent any cession of territory.

An Italian cruiser has also arrived at the port of La Guaira.

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Seoul, 11th December.

MR. E. Stein, Russian Charge d'Affaires, when calling on Minister Hayashi, declared that Russia had no intention of availing of Ye Yong-ik's flight to the Russian Legation to obtain special advantages, and that Russia had never negotiated for a loan to Corea.—"Kokumin."

London, 15th December.

As a consequence of the seizure of the British steamer Topaze, the British 2nd-class cruiser Charybdis and the German man-of-war Vineta bombarded the town of Puerto Cabello for forty-five minutes on Saturday night. The forts replied but were speedily silenced. Castle and forts were reduced to ruins but the town remained undamaged. A few civilians were wounded, and the commandant was taken prisoner.

The steamer Topaze was afterwards released. An apology arrived too late.

The Caracas population is demonstrating and President Castro counsels prudence.

The laying of the American Pacific Cable has been countermanded at San Francisco.

Seoul, 16th December.

An Imperial Rescript has been issued dismissing Ye Yong-yik from office, and expelling him from Seoul.—"Kobe Shimbun."

London, 17th December.

The United States calls attention to the Venezuelan proposals for arbitration.

Italy delivered an ultimatum yesterday. She claims a hundred and twenty thousand pounds sterling. The Italian Minister quits Caracas to-day.

At the bombardment of Puerto Cabello, it is now known that the British cruiser Charybdis received a shot in the bow, and the German man-of-war Vineta was struck twice. A German officer is reported to have been killed.

Admiral Dewey's fleet is lying off Porto Rico.

To all our readers, in China or in distant lands, we heartily wish

A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

FRIDAY being the name day of His Imperial Highness the Czar of Russia, the men-of-war in harbour dressed ship in honour of the occasion, flying the Russian ensign at the main, and there was a reception in the afternoon at the Russian Consulate-General, where Mr. Kleimenoff did the honours to a constant stream of visitors of all nationalities with his usual unfailing urbanity.

MAJOR NERAZZINI, Consul-General of Italy, has returned to Shanghai, and has taken charge of H. I. M. Consulate-General at this port.

MR. C. N. ISPOLATOFF, Russian Postmaster, has received orders by wire to accept no foreign mail matter for transmission via Siberia. All such matter sent to him will be dispatched via Suez.

M. ISPOLATOFF, Russian Postmaster, informs us that he is in receipt of a further telegram regarding transit of mail matter via Siberia to Europe, which states that provided letters, etc., bear Russian stamps and are forwarded through the Russian Postal Agency here they will be accepted for transmission by this route. It should be explained that the former telegram referred to the dispatch of *closed mails*, arrangements for which have not yet been made.

H.E. WU TING-FANG, retiring Chinese Minister to the United States, who has been appointed to negotiate the Treaties with the Foreign Powers, arrived here on Tuesday afternoon from Yokohama by the M. M. S. Tonkin.

DR. EDKINS celebrated his birthday on Friday, having attained the age of 78. He has completed more than 53 years of faithful service in China, which is, we believe, a record. The best wishes of a very large circle of friends go out to him.

We learn, however, from a correspondent, that the lamented Père Zottoli, who died on the 9th of November last, arrived in China on the 27th of September, 1848, and had accordingly entered on his 55th year of faithful service when he was called away. Our correspondent adds the hope, which will be universally shared, that it will yet be given to Dr. Edkins to achieve the record which has been prematurely assigned to him.

MR. M. J. SACHS succeeded in raising an animated and productive discussion at Wednesday's meeting of the Literary and Social Guild in the Union Church Lecture Hall. The subject of the paper was "Hans Andersen and his fairyland," and so attractive were the flowery regions and romantic woods, the talking trees and benevolent animals described that the attentive audience were loth to get back to the material world of Shanghai. Mr. Sachs presented his famous compatriot not only as an ideal weaver of children's stories, but as a writer of true poetic imagination and an allegorist of the very first rank. His insight into character and his sympathetic attitude towards children and the poor were also touched upon, while his subtly satirical humour, counterbalancing his feeling for the pathetic was amply brought out by the two illustrative stories read, with her invariable charm, by Miss Bolbin. In the discussion that ensued, the opinion was very generally expressed that the modern child reads too few fairy tales and that he would be all the better qualified to meet the practical duties of life, if his imaginative faculties were more frequently stirred by acquaintance with Andersen, Grimm, Hawthorne, and their confrères.

M. CHAPSAL, agent of the Messageries Maritimes, has received a telegram informing him that the European mails ex Armand Béhic have been forwarded from Colombo by the Japanese steamer due at Singapore on the 25th instant. They will thus be only five days late at Singapore.

THE Pupils' Reception at Miss Jewell's school took place on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The boys and girls, of whom there are now 110 in the school, had a very happy time. The programme was made up of music, songs and recitations, some of which were rendered in a highly creditable manner. It would, however, be invidious to mention any names, where all acquitted themselves so well. The distribution of prizes was made by Miss Jewell. It is pleasant to learn that the school is prospering so much that it has been necessary to secure a new building at No. 10, Quinsan Gardens, for the kindergarten.

ALTHOUGH there have been no Russian troops in occupation at Shanghai, the Jats were not allowed to depart on Sunday without a farewell speeding from the ever courteous Col. Domino (Russian Military Agent) who, with his adjutant, forming in fact the entire garrison, was present at the parting reception held by Major Maxwell and his fellow officers on the wharf. The Chairman of the Municipal Council (Mr. W. G. Bayne), Captain Wedemeyer, adjutant of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, and several prominent members of the S.V.C. were also present.

ON Thursday last the German troops paid a last farewell to the Sicawei Fathers. Despite the bleak north-western blast and the dribble of the early morning, part of the men came all the way from the Yangtsepoo camp. At 9 a.m. a religious service was held at which Count von Schlippenbach, six officers, and three hundred soldiers assisted. The choir was in full voice, and accompanied by the band sang the beautiful hymns, "The heavens proclaim thy glory," "O Sanctissima," and the "Te Deum." At the communion some seventy men partook of the Sacrament, and afforded an edifying spectacle of Christian courage and genuine piety. The service over, the Fathers showed the genial Colonel and the men into the spacious college grounds, where photos were taken, some of the officers having kindly selected a pupil or two to lend enchantment to the scene. About 11, the band discoursed a few more selections, "Strasburg, O marvel of cities," and the French and German national airs. At noon, all took their departure, the band playing meanwhile "Farewell to the East." The first batch of the German troops starts this morning, and we wish them and the others a happy return to their homes.

THE absence of any British officers from the French Bund on the occasion of the departure of the German troops on Saturday morning was due to a misunderstanding, the official notice of the intended departure not having reached Major Maxwell, commanding the 10th Jats, until too late for any British officers to attend. The explanation was made to Count von Schlippenbach in a letter in which Major Maxwell expressed his great regret at the contretemps, and the Count, with a number of his officers escorted the Jats yesterday morning to the Garden Bridge, where they were formally saluted and said good-bye to their English colleagues.

IT is notified by the Joint Cable Companies that on and after the 1st of January, 1903, the currency equivalent of the franc will be, subject to alteration after three months, $.40; at which rate the charges for telegrams will thenceforward be computed.

ENQUIRY at the offices of Messrs. Noel & Murray on Tuesday elicited the fact that there have been no further arrests in connection with the robbery of the British Camp. The British Consul and the Taotai are expected to take the matter up.

THERE has been a report in Shanghai that river steamers for the proposed French company are being built at the Foochow Arsenal. As far as we can learn from Foochow the report is unfounded, the only vessel building at the arsenal there being a steamer 160 feet long.

WEIHAIWEI has lost its historian, Mr. Bruce-Mitford, who has gone to Japan to engage in educational work there. Although he has been but a short time in Weihaiwei much regret will be felt at Mr. Bruce-Mitford's departure.

OWING to the recent strike at Marseilles, the M.M. Australian liner Armand Béhic, which should have left Marseilles on the 30th ult., was detained until the 9th inst.

THE Annual Exercises of Miss Jewell's kindergarten school were held on Friday morning at 10 o'clock in the newly-acquired premises, No. 10, Quinsan Gardens. The two dozen, more or less, little children went through the various exercises in a way which showed that great pains had been taken by their teachers, the Misses Wasson, Laura Buchanan, and Macphail. The opening greeting to the assembled parents, "Good morning to all," was very well rendered indeed, as was also the song "Jack Frost, who pinches little children by the toes." The children sang with great spirit also the song, "We send a Merry Christmas through the air." After making the Christmas cakes, or rather going through the actions that are supposed to accompany that useful occupation, the children all joined hands and danced round the Christmas tree, which was loaded with all sorts of pretty things, the handiwork of the children. The distribution of these love tokens to the parents brought the happy gathering to a close.

THE following interesting document was recently received by a gentleman connected with the Municipality:—

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Honorable Sir,—Please allow me to inform you that I am a poor man and therefore am in the habit of trying my luck in nearly every Lottery that is being sold outside the Settlements, every month but I can assure you Sir that the money of these tickets is all swindled. We can hardly get sometimes a slip i.e. tenth part winning No. for 2 $ only. The 1st 2nd 3rd and 4th Prizes tickets is never issued by these swindlers but kept aside I am now 15 years here but never heard of any foreigner or Chinaman winning one slip of these. Thousands of foreign ladies and gentleman go to these shops and buy every month, nothing to add of the poor ignorant Chinese who flock to these shops and throw their dollars to these devils in vain, remaining under the impression that this time I will win. Although a slip cost 50 cents we buy it for 60 cents and the 60 for 70 cents.

We read in one of the papers that a man is willing to give the Council 150,000 dollars only to renew the Lottery in the settlements, and as far as we have heard that the Council is kind enough in granting consent, not for the sake of this sum, but for the benefit of the public. If this is true, that a Lottery under good and trustworthy Europeans is to be established, we shall rejoice and ever pray for the long life of the Honorable Municipal Council of Shanghai, and we shall no more run from Hongkew to these shops and buy these false tickets, as nearly half of our monthly wages in being spent in the buying of these tickets. When I am gone to office for my work the Devil comes to my Mrs., open his pad of tickets and fully convince her that she must win. If she has some cash saved it is all gone, and if not she has to go next door and borrow it from her neighbour friend. I am sure the good residents of Shanghai are well acquainted of what is going on in this matter. Our hearts are burning like ure about these Lotteries, if a man takes it from us honestly, Maski. Very cunning are these Chinese. Once I went with all my tickets about $35/- worth to the "Kwangchi-Hong," where the Lottery is drawn and had a row with the Manager stating that it is a *cheat* and after ten minutes a Chinaman came forward with 5 slips of the 2nd prize. At once the Manager took it in hand and told me, hà, hà look see, is this a cheat? This is Luck. and began the payment of the money. I went outside and stood at the back of some Rickshas to see where the man would go to speak with him, and found him going to the same place by the back door. This is the way they convince the people, the man is his sent from inside.

I have a full hope that you will kindly put your hand in the matter and save our trouble and our money from being spent in that way. To be drawn by the 1st of every month a Lottery under European management and supervision will be the Best.

I remain Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
One who speaks the very truth.

10th December.

In our brief account of the fire at the Lyceum Theatre on Tuesday evening, we should have mentioned Det-ctive-Sergeant Brown and the police on duty as having given prompt and most valuable assistance in the extinguishing of the outbreak. The fire, it is found, was due to a piece of carelessness on the part of the contractor which is being remedied.

The Shanghai Amateur Photographic Society held a delightful social evening and exhibition on Thursday. There was plenty of good music. Mrs. Price, Mrs. H. Lanphier, Mrs. Lanners, Mr. Lemon, the Rev. W. R. Bitton, Mr. Chaumont, Mr. Pedeyn, Mr. Lindsay, and Mr. Bain being the vocalists. Mr. Pratt played the violin excellently, and Mr. Vinay's performance on the piano was also very good. There was a short interval in which light refreshments were served out, and visitors were given the opportunity of inspecting an excellent exhibition of members' photos.

At a meeting of the Lodge Cosmopolitan, No. 428, S.C., held on Wednesday evening last, the following officers for the ensuing year were installed by Wor. Bro. W. H. Anderson, D.D.G.M., assisted by Wor. Bro. T. W. Kingsmill, P.D.G.M., and the officers of the Grand Lodge :—

	Bro. Amner	R.W.M.
Wor.	,, Murphine	I.P.M.
,,	,, Roach	D.M.
,,	,, Allan	S.M.
	,, Campbell	W.S.W.
	,, Peace	W.J.W.
Wor.	Bro. Oberg	Treas.
	,, Moller	Secy.
	,, J. C. Kaye	Chaplain.
	,, Inch	S.D.
	,, Mackintosh	J.D.
Wor.	,, Taylor	Bible Bearer.
	,, Murray Adamson	D.C.
Wor.	,, Neubourg	Organist.
	,, Heindricksen	Banner Bearer.
	,, Morgan	Steward.
	,, Bull	,,
	,, Josefisen	Marshall.
	,, Anderson	I.G.
	,, Gould	Tyler.

Wor. Bro Johnston, Proxy Master P.M No 579 and Past Grand Sword Bearer.

To our notice in another column of the great success achieved by the A.D.C. at the repetition of "Iolanthe" on Saturday, we may add that Signor Valenza came in for a large share of praise for the excellence of the work done by the band throughout, and for the training of the chorus. While the programme gives Mr. E. Gumpert as chorus-master, it should be understood that the whole training of the chorus was done by Mr. Valenza, who deserves full credit for the thoroughness with which he performed his arduous task. It may be added that the hiring of the dresses of the Peers was arranged in London by Mr. Thomas Brown, formerly a most valued and energetic member of the A.D.C.

The performance of "Iolanthe" by the A.D.C. again met with an enthusiastic reception from a crowded house at the Lyceum Theatre on Tuesday night. The actors are all settling down into their parts now, and were heard to far better advantage than they were at the two previous performances.

Christmas is first and foremost the children's festival, and benevolent people are wont at this season to smile more benevolently than usual on the little folk. Shanghai's children, perhaps, enjoy a better time than those of most cities, but it is not amiss to remember that away home in the great towns of England, thousands of hungry, homeless mites, nursed in squalor, are training up almost certainly into hopelessness, very possibly into something worse. Dr. Barnardo does his best to prevent us from forgetting these things by sending us "The National Waif's Magazine," the latest number of which is just as full as ever of astonishing records of rescued lives. An interesting feature is the narrating of incidents connected with the sending of the gifts, large and small, by which the good work is kept going. As often as not, the donation which comes along so helpfully, is just the result of an accident, or a strong impulse; though, of course, the Homes at Stepney Causeway have many steady friends, who in season and out never fail with their assistance. Any Shanghailander puzzled to know where to send a spare dollar this Christmas time might solve the problem by a line to 18-26 Stepney Causeway, E.

A largely attended musical reception was held at the head quarters of the Shanghai Foreign Y. M. C. A. last Saturday evening. The German military band played throughout the reception. Refreshments were served, but there was no heavy programme, as this was a members' gathering, with invited friends, and plenty of time was allowed for acquaintances being made or renewed. During the evening Mr. Lewis, the general secretary, in a brief speech alluded to the recent billiard handicap, for which there were fifty entries, and Mr. J. D. Gordon introduced the winners, Mr. W. Mellville, first, and Mr. F. A. Sampson, second, to Mrs. R. E. Lewis who, with a few gracious remarks, presented the prizes to the successful competitors.

The case in the American Consular Court on Monday has drawn attention to a serious menace to the law-abiding residents of the Settlement. If it be true, as was stated in Court, that several of these powerful negroes are roaming about with loaded revolvers the sooner some check is put upon their coming ashore the better. In any event, peaceable citizens owe a debt of gratitude to Detective-Sergeant McDowell, who, twice within the past few days, has run dangerous ruffians of this class down to punishment, and whose latest capture was only effected at severe cost, which might easily have been greater, to himself.

It is always a pleasure to be able to chronicle an act of pluck and humanity, such as occurred in the Yangtze outside Woosung on Sunday evening, the 14th. The P. and O. S. Malacca, Captain Street, was discharging cargo into lighters, when a ladder carried away and a quarte-master fell into the river. There was a considerable sea running, but the fourth officer Mr. Shearme at once jumped in to the man's rescue. They were both carried under the guard of the lighter, but by a vigorous effort Mr. Shearme succeeded at great risk to himself in saving the quarter-master's life. We understand that this is the second occasion on which Mr. Shearme has succeeded in saving a fellow-creature from drowning.

What is reported to be the largest iron pontoon ever built in Shanghai, constructed for Messrs. Butterfield and Swire for use at Chinkiang, was launched on Wednesday from the yard of the Hongkew Engine Works. The health of the owners was subsequently proposed by Mr. Ord, and responded to by Captain Whittle. A similar pontoon is being built for the same firm's use at Hankow.

The silk which left here per Empress of India on the 22nd ult. arrived in New York on Friday, the 19th inst.

The following telegraphic information, dated the 16th inst., has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappy tot Mijn Boschen Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Ld.:—

Daily aggregate output of Crude Petroleum	Gallons. 60,000
Crude Petroleum in Tanks at date	260,000
Kerosene made since the date of the preceding half-monthly telegram	Cases. 53,000
Kerosene shipped since the date of he preceding half-monthly telegram	53,000
Kerosene in Stock at Refinery a date	78,000

H.M.S. Teal and the French gunboat Surprise left Shanghai on Wednesday.

H.M.S. Bramble which was to have spent Christmas at Shanghai, is detained at Hankow for the present.

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H.M.S. Fearless left Shanghai on Friday.

The French gunboat Décidée arrived here from Nanking on Thursday.

The German cruiser Hansa came up river on Monday and is now moored at the Norddeutscher Lloyd Buoy.

The N.-D. L. S. Prinzess Irene left Singapore on Friday, the 19th inst., at 2 p.m., bringing the German mail of the 25th ult.

The P.M.S. China arrived at Yokohama from San Francisco on the 22nd inst., and may be expected to reach Shanghai on Sunday, the 28th idem.

The P. and O. intermediate str. Manila, from London, left Singapore at 1 p.m. on Monday, the 22nd inst., for Shanghai.

The R.M.S. Athenian arrived at Hongkong on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 3.30 p.m.

An American mail, ex N. P. S. Victoria, with dates to Tacoma, the 20th ult., arrived here on Wednesday by the N. Y. K. S. Shinano Maru.

The P. and O. S. Socotra arrived in London on the 16th inst.

The German mail, which left Shanghai for Europe on the 7th ult., per N.-D. L. S. Sachsen, was delivered in London on the 12th instant.

The Barber Line steamer Richmond Castle arrived at New York on 17th inst.

The steamer Kwangtung, from Newchwang, which was reported by the "Chefoo Express" as missing, has arrived at Port Arthur.

We have received a very handy little illustrated guide to Osaka and the Fifth National Industrial Exhibition which is to be held there next year on an imposing scale.

We have received from the German Printing Press, Shanghai, the fourth number of "Der Ferne Osten," the German edition of the "East of Asia," quarterly. Like the preceding issues, the fourth leaves little to be desired in the way of artistic production. It is unfortunate, however, that two of the photographs containing Hebrew letters should have been printed upside down, and we have noticed several misprints. The frontispiece is a curious coloured print, representing the Emperor Kublai Khan borne to battle in a huge howdah firmly planted on the broad backs of four yoked elephants. The hero in question is the subject of the second "Character Sketch from Chinese History." H.E. Chang Chih-tung contributes the opening contribution to the number—an "Ode in honour of the Emperor Kuang Hsü;" a profusely illustrated article by Mr. C. Fink tells all that is to be told of the wonders and delights of Sicawei; while the Rev. C. E. Darwent discourses generally of a holiday in the T'ai-hu country.

We have before us a very neat little pamphlet containing a prospectus of the Weihaiwei School. This school, which has now existed nearly two years, has been very successful. It has now 21 boarders, and the number could be readily raised to 30, but that a suitable building is wanted. Mr. H. L. Beer, the head-master, is anxious to raise the sum of Tls. 10,000, in 100 shares of Tls. 100 each, to put up a suitable school, and the Government will give the site required, so that the shareholders will have the security of the site and the building. The scheme is a thoroughly good one, Weihaiwei being an ideal place for a school, and the success which Mr. Beer has already achieved showing that his school was wanted and is appreciated. We may add that the Commissioner, Mr. H. J. Stewart Lockhart, is a strong supporter of Mr. Beer's scheme.

We have received from Los Angeles, California, a pamphlet entitled "Ceylon under British Rule," compiled by The Anagaarika Dharmapala, and published for free distribution by the International Buddhist League. How truly it is inspired by the gentle tenderness of the Light of Asia is shown by the following extract :—

Finland is under despotic Russia, and the bright, beautiful Island of Ceylon is under the barbaric imperialism of England. The sweet, tender, gentle, Aryan children of an ancient, historic race are sacrificed at the altar of the whisky-drinking, beef-eating, belly-god of heathenism. How long, oh ! how long, will unrighteousness last in Ceylon !

Under "Latest News," Thursday's "Echo de Chine" says that the naval reservists have decided not to give their strike a political character. Many of them have returned to their ships, and others are anxious to be taken on. The journeymen bakers have resumed work. The Salazie, manned by bluejackets, has left for the Far East with 154 passengers.

We learn from Friday's "Echo de Chine" that the steamer Amiral Exelmans has been chartered by the French Government to take away the French garrison from Shanghai. The withdrawal will be completed in one operation, probably on the 26th of this month, as soon as the necessary preparations for the conveyance of the horses and mules of the battery of artillery can be made on the transport. The Shanghai garrison will relieve the detachment now at Kuangchouwan. Lt.-Colonel Diguet, the Commander, will proceed from Kuangchouwan to Tongking, where he will have the command of an important military district, a post usually held by a full colonel.

Monday's "Echo de Chine" says that the naval reservists have returned to work and the mail-boats have resumed their services. Rivelli has been set at liberty.—All the members of the Humbert-Daurignac family have been arrested at Madrid, where they have been living since the 9th of May last. They have been placed at the disposition of the French Ambassador at Madrid.

Under "Latest News" this morning's "Echo de Chine" says that the papers comment at considerable length on the arrest of the Humberts. The arrested persons are to arrive at Paris this week. Only some jewellery and a few thousand francs were found at their lodgings.

It will be remembered that in a letter from Chungking that appeared in our issue of the 10th of September, our correspondent mentioned that the local priest of Suifu had been ordered by his bishop to increase a certain claim for damages from Tls. 18,000 to Tls. 300,000; on this being contradicted, our correspondent explained that he had written Suifu by mistake for Luchou. We learn now that our correspondent must have been entirely misinformed. The claim at Luchou was settled by the Viceroy's deputies at Tls. 340,000, and referred to the whole district in which the Catholics suffered enormous damage; and it was a concession on the part of the bishop to reduce the claim to Tls. 300,000. We publish this rectification with much pleasure.

We have received the "Chefoo Express" of the 13th inst.—It was expected that $3,000 would be collected toward the extension and improvement of the cemetery on Temple Hill.—Much of the new bund work was washed away in the recent gales.—Land in Chefoo has gone up lately some 600 per cent.—The Newchwang T. and L. Co.'s tug Kwangtung left Newchwang on the 28th ult. for Port Arthur under the command of Captain Sloss, and is missing.

From late issues of the "Peking and Tientsin Times" we learn that a Chinese school, the expenses of which are defrayed by the gentry, has just been opened in a former orphanage at Tientsin.—The committee of the Tientsin Club have received ten competitive sets of plans for their proposed new building.—A Kansu officer at Peking has received news of a Mahomedan rising at Changchiakuan, between the borders of Shensi and Kansu.—Lien Wen-chung and Hsiao Yung-chia, who were Prince Tuan's assistants in his anti-foreign conspiracy in 1900, are returning to Peking.—The Peking railway terminus is to be shifted back to Machiapu.—Traffic on the Peking-Paoting railway was suspended on the 5th inst. owing to a heavy snowfall.

From the "Peking and Tientsin Times" of the 13th, we learn that in addition to the Japanese artesian wells, Peking is to be supplied with water by a company drawing its supply from the Western Hills.—The railway siding question at Tientsin is practically settled satisfactorily without the loss of self-respect on either side.—The money market was steadily improving, the premium on foreign cheques being down to 17 or even lower.

The "Peking and Tientsin Times" of the 15th inst. confirms the report that Yung Lu is anxious to get Viceroy Chang Chih-tung up to Peking. It also practically confirms the report that the substantive appointment of Viceroy at Wuchang has been offered to Tuan Fang, but his difficulty lies in the heavy obligations contracted there by Chang Chih-tung, which Tuan Fang is not prepared to shoulder.

From the "Peking and Tientsin Times" of the 16th inst. we learn that Colonel Wei's sentence of banishment has been formally rescinded by Imperial rescript.—The surplus of the Coronation Fund at Tientsin, $5,317, is to be handed to the Diamond Jubilee Hospital there towards the cost of an Isolation Ward.—Mr. and Mrs. Green have gone back to Huailu, on the borders of Shansi, their old station.—One of the old political or palace intrigues is in full swing, and matters in the Forbidden City are livelier than they have been for some time past.

The "China Times" of the 15th inst. has a statement that an Imperial Decree issued on the 12th announces that the Government would take over all the shares in the China Merchants' S. N. Co. at par, and place the future control of the company in the hands of H.E. Yuan Shih-kai.

We have received Japan papers with dates from Yokohama to the 18th, Tokio and Kobe the 19th, and Nagasaki the 20th inst.—A man of 45, named K. Nakamura, was arrested at Tokio on the 7th for destroying a weather forecast bulletin posted at the Central Meteorological Observatory. His grievance is that the Observatory declines to use his method of foretelling the weather by watching the movements of a gold fish.—General Miles, U.S.A., arrived at Kobe on the 11th and was to leave the next day for Europe via Siberia.—A Fukuoka dispatch of the 11th stated that the shaft of the Hoshu colliery had collapsed, and 300 miners were entombed. Later news said that it was the Hokoku colliery; 200 miners were entombed, and after some hours' work they were all rescued.—Owing to the strike at Marseilles the M.M.S. Armand Béhic, for Australia, was 8 days behind time, and the Calédonien, which brings on the China mail from Colombo, will be also delayed.—The Kushiro Maru was duly launched at Kobe on the 18th.—The C. P. R. S. Athenian, which arrived at Yokohama from Vancouver on the 10th, was five days overdue, having encountered terrific weather the second day out from Vancouver, which lasted 16 days. One sailor was killed and there were other more or less serious injuries.—Mr. J. Gram, formerly a Minister of State of Norway, has been chosen to act as umpire in the House Tax

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arbitration.—The Maiko Maru is on her way to Hankow with plant and men to refloat the O.S.K.S. Taichi Maru.—The "Japan Mail" says that "the Cabinet is standing absolutely firm and imperturbable. The Upper House is with it. The Peers and the other members of the Upper Chamber are said to approve entirely of the Ministry's programme, and to be persuadel that the Representatives are fighting for ulterior objects. The talk now is of dissolution after dissolution."—The boarding-house of the Friends' Girls' School in Shiba-ku, in which there were 27 boarders, was completely burnt down on the 13th. There was no injury to life.—The French Commercial School at Osaka has now 13 teachers, including five Frenchmen, and 230 pupils.—A "Times" agent has reached Japan to sell the "Encyclopædia Britannica" on the instalment plan, and some of the papers are much excited over this unique opportunity.—Cabinet crises continue in Corea, and the palace is guarded by troops.—The 3rd-class cruiser Tsushima was successfully launched at Kure on the 15th.—The new Kanfu Kisen Kaisha has opened a steamer service between Shimonoseki and Fusan, in connection with the Sanyo railway.—Several boxes of dynamite exploded in a tunnel on the Hokkaido railway on the 9th, killing two and wounding fourteen men.—A powder magazine exploded at Kure on the 16th, killing four and severely wounding seven men.—The "Nagasaki Press" is enthusiastic over the engagement of Miss Irene Desplanques, formerly a most charming resident of Nagasaki, to Mr. Pavloff, Russian Minister to Corea.—The U. S. S. Oregon reached Yokohama from San Francisco on the 13th, three days overdue. She lost all her boats and deck gear on the voyage, and had one man killed. She was ordered into dry dock.—The suit of the grog-shop keepers v. the "Nagasaki Press" was dismissed with costs on the 17th.—The steamer Oslo, which was stranded on the Loochoos, has been brought safely to Nagasaki.—The Japanese steamer Keisho Maru caught fire shortly after leaving Chemulpo for Chinnampo on the 16th, and sank. There was no loss of life.—In writing on the lottery scheme here, the "Japan Mail" says: "We should be sorry indeed to learn that a Settlement where the majority of the residents are British subjects, had degraded itself by deliberately introducing a most demoralising influence into the daily life not only of its foreign population but also of its Chinese."—The new Shire Liner Monmouthshire on her recent voyage lost two blades of her propeller in the Inland Sea and another between Kobe and Yokohama, and has to dock either there or at Uraga.—Mr. Griscom, the new U.S. Minister to Tokio, is a son of the President of Morgan's Atlantic Combine.—The N.Y.K.S. Sagami Maru, which broke down in the Inland Sea, has returned to Kobe, and is to be docked there.

We learn from the "Japan Times" that a Japanese military officer has lately made a trip to Dolo-nor in Mongolia, and while there succeeded in obtaining an interview with the Living Buddha. As expected, the Living Buddha turned out to be a young boy, but what was surprising was that the Buddha offered his guest Egyptian cigarettes and coffee, in rooms furnished in all respects in the European style. On being questioned how he had acquired all these foreign surroundings, the Living Buddha said they had been given him by some great friends, and if his guest wanted to see those friends, he would find them in the next room. The officer went in and found portraits of the Czar and Czarina of Russia; and the officer left, "musing over the special relations existing between the Lama believers and the Court of St. Petersburg."

There are many in Shanghai who will read with much regret the following notes from the "Foochow Echo" of the 13th inst.:—

One of the old landmarks of the port has been taken away from us this week by the death on the 11th instant, of Mr. W. P. Galton at 64 years of age. The name of Galton has so long been associated with Foochow that the blank will not fail to be felt by the community and all those who have at any time resided here. Mr. Galton had been in an indifferent state of health for some time, and, although in consequence of this his end of life was not altogether unexpected, the news of it came upon his friends with somewhat of a shock, seeing that he had been amongst them as late as Sunday last. Mr. Galton was twice married. Two sons and two daughters by his first wife survive him, and much sympathy is felt for them and for his widow in their bereavement.

The funeral took place yesterday at the Cemetery, which was largely attended by members of the Community. The Service was impressively read by the Rev. J. Martin.

We have received Hongkong papers to the 19th inst.—The roof of No. 1, Caine Road, Hongkong, a house in course of construction, fell in on the 13th, seriously injuring one native, who was buried in the ruins. Three others had lesser injuries.—Mr. F. O. Edlin, barrister-at-law, was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, Hongkong, on the 13th.—The "Hongkong Daily Press" repeats the statement that the Messageries Maritimes contemplates extending its New Caledonia service to Tahiti, Honolulu, and San Francisco.—A very old resident of Macao, renowned for his hospitality and charity, Knight Commander Lourenco Marques, died at his residence, Largo de Camões, Macao, on the 14th, aged 91.—The island of Savaii, in the Samoan group, is in a state of volcanic eruption.—The new steamer Kwongchow, built by Messrs. W. S. Bailey and Co. for the Canton River traffic, made a very successful trial trip on the 12th. Her owners are dropping the fares between Hongkong and Canton very considerably.—Yale beat Harvard in the great annual football match by 23 points to nil.—The death is noted of Mr. Matthew Little, head of the firm of John Little & Co., Singapore and London, one of the oldest of the foreign residents of Singapore. He was 75 years old.—Señor Arnaldo Novaes, the new Governor of Macao, arrived at Hongkong with his family and staff by the M. M. S. Laos on the 15th, and was to proceed to his port in the Portuguese gunboat Diu.—We have received Hongkong papers to the 19th inst.—General Gaselee has been granted an Indian Good Service Pension.—The Janet Waldorf Company played "Romeo and Juliet" with great success at Hongkong on the 17th.—Another unsuccessful attempt has been made to raise the Pakshan, and the "Hongkong Telegraph" now hears that it has been decided to blow her up.—Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co. are opening a new line from Hongkong to Mexico with the steamer Victoria.—The "Hongkong Telegraph's" correspondent says that the Hanoi Exhibition will apparently be ready about the end of December.

That excellent periodical "The Railway Age" says in its issue of the 14th ult, "It is announced from Spokane, Wash., that John L. Mercer, contracting freight agent of the Northern Pacific, has been appointed vice-gerent snark of the Order of Hoo-Hoo, in charge of all concatenations of lumbermen. No reason is given for the outrage."

The following note is from the "New York Maritime Register":—

Steamer Missouri (formerly of the Atlantic Transport Line), has been sold by the U.S. Government to the Dollar Steamship Co. for $50,000, and is to be used as a freight steamer between San Francisco and China.

We have received the "London and China Express" of 14th November.—Sir W. Robinson, formerly Governor of Hongkong, was one of the witnesses in the action brought by Mr. Cowen against "Truth" in the matter of the Article Club.—In addition to the first class battleship Retsivan and the armoured cruisers Diana and Pallas, the Russian Ministry of Marine intends to send out to the Far Eastern squadron another iron-clad and two armoured cruisers. A detachment of sailors is coming to complete the personnel of the Pacific squadron and the Siberian flotilla.—An official of the U. S. Navy department interviewed at Washington on behalf of the "Morning Post" comments on the large American fleet to be permanently established on the China Coast and says: "The administration believes that the next international conflict will centre in the Far East, and that this country will be to a more or less extent interested." It is added that all the armoured vessels of the U. S. now on duty in European and South American waters will be ordered to return home shortly, and most of them, after refitting, will be sent to the China station.—The distribution of the special gratuity to officers, seamen and marines employed in the operations in North China and the Yangtze Valley in 1900 had been commenced.—Miss McLean, who has become known as the "Mother of the Japanese sailors," has been exercising remarkable influence over Japanese visitors, by helping them to see London, directing them in their business rounds, and generally providing for their comfort.

Speculators who make their little piles from time to time in Shanghai will be interested in the following note from a home paper:—

The "New York News" publishes in tabulated form the profits made by Mr. Pierpont Morgan during 1902 in financing the following combines:—From the Steel Corporation, $20,340,000; from the Northern Securities, $4,500,000; from the Steamship Combination, $2,500,000; from the Harvesters' Merger, $5,500,000; from the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, $6,000,000; from the Realty Company, $3,000,000.

Mr. Charles Lancaster, in discussing the benefits which are derived from Trusts, in "Page's Magazine" for the current month, says: "The Russian oil-fields (which extend as far north as Saratov, on the Volga, and south and east to Afghanistan) have existed for over 2,500 years; yet the world had to wait for the genius of a Rockefeller, a Pratt, and a Rogers to design methods for the proper utilisation of petroleum; first by effecting the co-operation of all the American refineries, and then by conveying the oil immense distances to the seaboard and other places, where it was subjected to the incessant improvements in distillation which have been copied by the rest of the world. The oil business was commenced in 1860; but it was not until 1872 that the co-operation of the various refineries was effected. Previous to this, the price of refined oil shipped to Europe was 2s. 9d., 3s., and occasionally 3s. 6d. per gallon in cargo quantities; but after the formation of the combine, with its economical methods, the price fell ultimately to 6d. per gallon in quantities of five gallons, delivered by a tank-cart at the retailer's shop door—at which price it stands to-day. It is small wonder then (though ignorance and jealousy die hard), that in the face of such stupendous deeds as these, public feeling in the United States is rapidly changing, and that large aggregations of capital are now regarded with less animosity than were smaller combinations twenty years ago.

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Miscellaneous Articles.

SOCIAL RELATIONS IN PEKING.

20th December.

The real significance of the new social relations in Peking between the Court and the Chinese officials on the one side and the families of the Diplomatic Body on the other, cannot be accurately gauged, for one's preformed pessimism or optimism will colour every passing event. A serious, unbiassed examination of the development of social life in high circles at the capital of this Empire cannot but remind one that the development has been forward rather than backward. To go no further back than 1858, the treaty made with China by the United States, while stipulating that high Chinese officers should be designated to confer with the Minister of the United States, this remarkable clause on the duties of the Minister was inserted: "His visits shall not exceed one in each year, and he shall complete his business without unnecessary delay." Fortunately the treaty made by the British envoy insisted on residence in Peking, which further warfare successfully confirmed. It is well known that the Tsungli Yamên was soon constituted, and that during all these years from 1860 to 1901, the great favour of having such a wonderful Foreign Office was meant by the Chinese to imply that a limitation was placed on all other forms of inter-communication. The Yamên and the Yamên alone was the "open door" of official business and social fellowship. All business began to be fraught with annoyances, and all social festivities were limited to a wearisome and formal New Year's dinner at the Yamên. This relationship began with the entrance into political domination of the present Empress Dowager. She held on to the old ways till just prior to the initiation of the plan for getting rid of all foreigners. She received the diplomatic ladies into the palace and feasted them, and then she let loose all the fiends on the whole legation quarter with its composite inhabitants.

Since the lawless doings which took place beneath and inside the Imperial Yellow Wall, the Empress Dowager has resumed her peaceful social amenities with consummate grace and skill. She seems to have won over entirely all her guests. Smiles, a tear, a drooping of the head, a tender pat of her soft hand, her compliments, the elegance of the receptions, a few choice gifts, have all combined to cast into oblivion the year 1900. Whatever her sincerity or insincerity, and whatever her aim, it is none the less a most desirable innovation, that she, as practically the Sovereign of China, has "pulled down the bars" and let the outsiders in. The awful awe attached to the occupant of the Throne has been got rid of, a striking contrast to past disputes about the ceremonial of kowtow.

The Empress Dowager has "set the pace." Princes, princesses, high mandarins and insignificant ones, have all been rushing forward this last year to entertain and see the great foreign diplomat, the victorious military officer, and any one else of any kind of distinction, while foreigners on their side, diplomatic, missionary, or travelling sportsman, have caught the scent and rushed for the game. The old Tsungli Yamên is no longer the only banqueting hall. Prince Ching, Yung Lu, Hu Yü-fen, Wang Wen-shao, and many others have opened wide their doors, have spread the table with a good foreign dinner, have had the best of wines with full supply of wine-glasses, have toasted and been toasted, have chatted, and established undying friendship with each and all. Every foreign country is successively pronounced China's best friend. Really, all this means a good deal though much of it is laughable. We remember to have heard how Mr. von Brandt in the early eighties tried to open the doors of some of the homes of the big men of the Tsungli Yamên, by going in person to call, but was told: "Go to the Yamên." It remained for private persons to get the first entrance. But since the Court returned, a complete change has taken place, and mutual visitation has become all the style. There is no longer espionage in intercourse with foreigners. This mere change in Peking means much. It may not mean any real friendship, but it means that foreigners can be politely treated and have a chance to be heard. The particular good in any particular case depends on the purpose of the foreign participants, who may talk only small talk, or will indulge in profitable conversation. It is a matter of rejoicing that the barriers have been broken down between the East and the West in social intercourse, far beyond all past expectations. The only matter to bear in mind is that all these social relations, even under the example of the Empress Dowager, do not mean that either she or the officials themselves have any greater love for the foreigner as a class or as an individual. They have concluded that a good dinner and better wines are a delight to all except the missionaries, and they are willing to please them in this way.

What is probably of most value is the effect on the social ideas of officials in the provinces. The missionaries have been the first ones to experience the improvement in the relations of foreigners with local officials and the high provincial authorities. Whether the change is made with real friendly feelings or with intent to deceive, the result must be in the end a better understanding and perhaps more mutual respect.

In any case, both in Peking and the provinces, one change has been effected, a change which many in the past have longed for and a few have worked for, a larger social intercourse with the ruling classes of China. Diplomat, merchant, missionary, alike have an open door in the social world of this people.

IS THERE TO BE ANOTHER CRISIS IN THE NORTH?

22nd December.

The following serious news has been received from a foreigner in Shensi, who has had ten years' intimate acquaintance with everything that has been going on in that province:—

"We here are just now much concerned about the following matter. It seems that Tung Fu-hsiang is very actively preparing for some great move. He has at least 10,000 soldiers in good condition, and is buying up large quantities of grain and fodder. How he gets his money is a mystery.

"There is constant communication between Tung Fu-hsiang and Prince Tuan. The exact location of Tung Fu-hsiang is Heichengtze, a place ninety *li* north-west of Kuyuan in Kansu. The provincial military commander residing in Kuyuan has no troops to oppose Tung Fu-hsiang, having disbanded four thousand by Imperial command. These troops immediately went over to Tung, who gives better pay. The belief of the soldiers of Tung is that they are going to exterminate all foreigners in Shensi and Kansu, and march on to Hsianfu.

"Friendly officials advise missionaries to leave Kansu as trouble is brewing. Friends say that the officials in Kansu dare not report the state of things to Peking. What I have stated are *facts*, well authenticated.

"It seems as if the Government is unwilling or powerless to act against Tung Fu-hsiang, who really means mischief. I hope we shall not have another disturbance, but things look threatening, especially in Kansu. And now there are few friendly officials here to help foreigners."

The foreign authorities in Peking called us alarmists three years ago and refused to believe the warnings with which our columns were filled at that time. We trust that they

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will be better informed and more on the alert this winter. It must be remembered that the original idea of the Boxers was not to begin till winter; but the Boxer emissaries were to practise their arts and circulate calumnies about foreigners as far and as widely as possible. They have permeated Szechuan in addition to the northern provinces, and the leaders in the northern provinces are keeping the embers red hot. The news that the new Viceroy of Szechuan is anxious to resign owing to the difficulties in which he finds himself involved is not without its significance. H. E. Tsên is not, as we understand him, a man to shirk a difficulty in which he is allowed a free hand to deal with it. But if he is not supported by the Government in his efforts to repress the Boxers, it is not unnatural that he should be disheartened. Wei Kuang-tao, the new Viceroy at Nanking, was removed from Kansu because he was not friendly to Tung Fu-hsiang and Prince Tuan; and it would not be at all surprising to find that the Empress Dowager and Yung Lu are again secretly encouraging the Boxers, while openly professing the greatest friendliness for foreigners. Another significant fact is the anxiety of H.E. Chang Chih-tung to retire.

The fault lies with the Foreign Powers. They did but skin and film the ulcer o'er in 1900, they did not eradicate it. They allowed the Empress Dowager and Yung Lu to reassume the government of the Empire, and they consented to be satisfied with the retirement of Prince Tuan and Tung Fu-hsiang to Kansu, where, almost secure from observation, they could prepare to make another attack on the foreign intruders. The Government at Peking has not attempted to disguise its preparations; our columns have been filled all through the year with orders to various Viceroys and Governors to devote themselves strenuously to the improvement and drilling of their armies, while the prohibition to import arms has been set at naught, and their manufacture in the Government arsenals has been proceeding ceaselessly. Our hope has been that the Government would defer a renewal of the attempt of 1900 until they were better prepared, because we felt that the longer it was postponed and the more the education of the younger generation of China was extended, the less probable a renewal became. But the hand of the Government may be forced as it was in 1900; and we trust that the Diplomatic Body will make a thorough enquiry into the reports from Kansu, and insist on the Government repressing the preparations that are undoubtedly being made for another outbreak. It would be well meanwhile for the Missionary Societies not to neglect the warnings of officials whom they know to be really friendly, and to withdraw their men in time from dangerous posts. By staying they imperil not only their own lives, but the lives of their converts. They have a natural dislike to appear to desert their flocks; but if they cannot successfully defend their flocks, and if they embarrass by their presence the friendly officials, it is as true heroism to obey the dictates of prudence, as to stay and be massacred.

The news of trouble impending in the north-west has reached the British Consul-General at Hankow, and he has reported to the Legation, and is advising the British subjects likely to be affected to stand by to evacuate their stations.

THE RUMOURED MOVEMENT IN THE NORTH-WEST.

23rd December.

THE snake that was scotched, not killed, in 1900 is rearing its head menacingly again in the north-west of China, if the reports that reach us from foreigners conversant with what is going on in Kansu are correct, and there is certainly no inherent improbability in them. We mentioned yesterday that 4,000 imperial troops had been disbanded by the provincial Commander-in-chief of Kansu, under orders from the Peking government—which means Yung Lu—and had at once gone over to Tung Fu-hsiang, which is not remarkable as they were previously some of Tung Fu-hsiang's men. These men are well provided with modern arms, and Tung's agents are reported to be busy enrolling recruits throughout the north-west. Large quantities of war material were, it is asserted, sent up the Han river for Hsian during 1900 01, while quickfiring guns and ammunition were sent up as lately as last October. It is added that Tung Fu-hsiang's 10,000 men, who are divided into twenty battalions of 500 men each, their camps being in the wilderness between Kuyuan and Ninghsia, are paid from imperial funds. It is believed that Tung Fu-hsiang has proclaimed Prince Tuan's son, the youth whom the Empress Dowager made Heir Apparent and then dismissed, as Emperor of China under the title of Tung Hsü, at the town of the Alashan Mongols, Tingyuenying, two days north-west of Ninghsia. It is known that Pu Chun left Peking for Alashan some little time ago. The palace at Hsian occupied by the Empress Dowager after her flight from Peking is being got ready to receive the new Emperor Tung Hsü; while Tung Fu-hsiang's agents were to have seized Chêngtu, the capital of Szechuan, but this scheme was frustrated for the time by the arrival of the new Viceroy of Szechuan, Tsên Chun-hsuen.

It is believed that Yung Lu is privy to all this, though it is hard to imagine that he is a consenting party to the setting up of a rival Emperor of the West; but there have been, as we have said before, a number of indications that something serious is imminent. The proposed absorption by the Government of the telegraphs throughout the empire is a step that will strengthen the hands of the Government and may be disastrous to foreigners in the event of trouble. It seems certain that the Government is not supporting Viceroy Tsên in his efforts to put down disorder in Szechuen; and it is, to say the least, remarkable that China's leading statesman, Chang Chih-tung, has been removed from Nanking and has not been given any other post; one of the suppositions connected with him being that he will come to Shanghai to conclude the commercial treaties that are still being negotiated; and another that he is to be the virtual Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at Peking or Tientsin. On the other hand, it is believed in the north that Yung Lu is working to get his son-in-law, Prince Chun, the Emperor's younger brother, made Heir Apparent, but it is more probable that should Prince Chun have a son, it is on that son that the doubtful boon of being Heir Apparent to the throne of China will be conferred.

With Liu Kun-yi dead and Chang Chih-tung practically dismissed from office, there may be a considerable change in the Yangtze Valley. Foreigners have confidence in Tuan Fang, the Acting Viceroy at Wuchang; but it is doubtful if he can afford to take the permanent appointment, and if he is a strong enough man for the position. He showed great moral courage in 1900 when he decided to disobey the orders he received from Peking, and to protect the missionaries in his province, and for this he will always be regarded with high admiration by foreigners in China but it is still to be seen whether he has the strength necessary to maintain order in the Yangtze Valley. Wei Kuang-tao, the new Nanking Viceroy, is to a great extent an unknown man, and his ability to perform the task set him has still to be learnt.

Those who do not believe that any outbreak is to be feared at present explain that Tung Fu-hsiang is only acting in self-defence, and that he has no mischievous intentions whatever. He has already received orders from Peking to lay down his arms, but declined, knowing that the next step would be that a force would be sent to seize him; and his army is only maintained to protect himself from renewed attempts to take him prisoner. We have not the material to determine where the truth lies

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among these various reports; that much apprehension and uneasiness exist, is certain.

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION DINNER.

24th December.

THE annual dinner of the China Association on the 12th of November last was evidently a very successful affair, the list of those present occupying a closely-printed column in the "London and China Express." Mr. W. Keswick, M.P., was in the chair, and the guest of the evening was Sir James Mackay; Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour was among the guests. At least fifty years of British life in China were represented at the tables. Mr. R. C. Antrobus, prominent here as a merchant, a rowing man, and a volunteer forty or more years ago, proposed the toast of the Imperial Forces of the Crown, the old toast having been given a new name in recognition of the brilliant services of our colonial contingents in China and South Africa; and the proposer spoke much in praise of his old corps, the S. V. C. Admiral Seymour returned thanks for the Navy, dwelling on the unavoidable expansion of our fleet, and the great value of the Japanese Alliance, and speaking in warm terms of the admirable work done by Sir Pelham Warren, "who was practically our Minister in China during most of the summer of 1900." He made a graceful allusion too, to the late Viceroy Liu Kun-yi, and wound up with a mention of the very kind treatment he had always received in China "in 44 years on and off from midshipman to Admiral."

General Sir Thomas E. Gordon returned thanks for the Army, and then the Chairman proposed the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the China Association." He began by regretting the absence of Lord Roberts, who was engaged to dine with the Merchant Taylors Company. He went on to welcome Sir James Mackay, and then pointed out how well in its twelve years of existence, the China Association had carried out the two objects with which it was founded, the promotion of social relations between returned Far Easterns, and "the protection and advancement of the national commercial interests of the country." Sir James Mackay, he said, had done very much better than he was expected to do; he had made a treaty which would be of great advantage if carried out to both England and China. Then Mr. Keswick dwelt, and we are very glad to see that his attention has been drawn to this matter, on "what railways will accomplish in China. Railways now are projected—their construction in some cases has been actually begun, and in others it is under contemplation—from the north to the south, from the east to the west," etc. Now that Mr. Keswick has shown himself alive to the value of railways, we trust that we shall soon hear that the Shanghai-Soochow-Nanking railway is emerging from the stage of contemplation. Mr. Keswick hoped the prisons of China would be improved, and that China would also improve her present monetary un-system. "It must be done, and it will be done; but how it is to be brought about will certainly puzzle, if it is not even a problem almost beyond the wit of man to solve. But a change and a new system must be introduced. Silver is declining. The difficulties of commerce in connection with silver-using countries are increasing, and there is urgency in the position." This is all very true, but why did not Mr. Keswick give some hint as to how the change is to be made?

Mr. Keswick concluded by asking whether China has the vigour, the disposition, the intelligence, "that will lead her in a course of procedure which will prevent the nation from being disintegrated, and a breaking up of the provinces into individual atoms . . China had in the past brought all those vast territories that form her empire from a state of barbarism into a state of semi-civilisation, and also into absolute subjection to the imperial authorities of Peking, and ruled those great States for many centuries with absolute power to execute the will of the Sovereign." Mr. Keswick believes that this power, these imperial instincts, are not extinct in the Chinese character; but whatever happens, even if China is not strong enough to resist outside interference, "there should be no interference by other nations tolerated where British interests are concerned." (Cheers.)

Then Sir Thomas Jackson proposed "Our Guests." He first said a kind word for the representatives at the feast of the much-abused Foreign Office, and then praised in succession the Colonial Office, the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, the members of Parliament, the representatives of the British Supreme Court at Shanghai, and finally Sir James Mackay, with whose name the toast was coupled. Sir James expressed his gratitude for the kind terms in which he had been mentioned, and said that when he was asked to go to China he had just as many misgivings about the appointment as the China Association had. But he had excellent instructions and excellent associates—Mr. Cockburn, Mr. Dudgeon, Mr. Cocks, and Mr. Clark. Sir Thomas Jackson backed him up throughout, he found in Sheng Kung-pao a most able and amiable colleague, and he was most fortunate in having the assistance of three such men as Mr. Hippisley, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Bredon. He was again fortunate in getting on good terms with "the dear old man who is now no more, Liu Kun-yi," and also with "that grand old man Chang Chih-tung." The arrangement of the tariff, the fixing of specific duties for something like 9,000 articles, was no small task, and for this the assistance of Mr. Dudgeon in China, and of Sir Alfred Bateman and Sir Edward Alford, and Messrs. Anderson and McKie at home, was invaluable. "I thank you again," Sir James concluded, "most sincerely for the kind reception you have given me, and I am pleased to think that you have given me a welcome back different to what you expected."

Sir Cecil Smith then proposed the health of the Chairman in a very laudatory speech, attributing the sucess achieved by the Association to Mr. Keswick's wise judgment, sagacity, and ability. "Were it not," he said, "for his prudence and the charm of his manner and the easy way in which he has managed the China Association Committee, we cannot tell what we would have done during the momentous year which has just passed." Mr. Keswick, in his reply, most gracefully attributed all the success of the Association to Mr. Gundry, and concluded by a well-deserved tribute to the present Foreign Secretary, Lord Lansdowne.

After all, the best end of the China Association dinner is that it brings old friends together once a year, and enables them to renew old friendships. The somewhat halting verses of "Shanghai" in the "London and China Express" give in words what is the general feeling when the gathering breaks up:—

And when the speeches end, with loosened tongue
The friendly chat resumes, and chum with chum
Foregathers, and the changes swift are rung
On ancient yarns—and oft amid the hum
Of voices there rings out the cheery laugh
Of one whose honest soul no years have spoiled,
No losses changed, whose ever-present chaff
Is the mere *surface sign of honest heart* unsoiled—
Thus wags the China world—so work with play we leaven,
And yearly then we scatter to four winds of heaven.

"The health and vigour of an individual depend upon the quantity and quality of the blood. When the tissues have been at work, there are thrown into the blood waste products, and if these be not eliminated, but through any cause detained in the blood, they influence nutrition and function and finally produce organic disease."—*The Humanitarian.* In cases of Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, the effects of Clarke's Blood Mixture are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood-Mixture is sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutions.

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Reviews.

THE AMERICAN MAIL PAPERS.

(For the week ending 15th November.)

The elections which took place all over the United States on 4th November, important in number no less than in the bearing they have on the political future of the nation, have, of course, provoked much comment from journals of all shades of political opinion. The voting covered more territory and more candidates than is ordinarily the case, and this fact should be kept in mind when judging the importance of the result.

The Philadelphia "Evening Bulletin" says:—

The result of Tuesday's elections may be attributed in very large part to popular confidence in the administration of Theodore Roosevelt, and to the belief that he is exerting himself to carry out his pledges to follow the policies of his predecessor's administration. But the President has not only kept these pledges; he has himself shown a capacity for original and initiative service, and the rank and file of his party felt during the recent campaign that he fully deserved to have his hands upheld. The elections also settled the question—at least so far as the event which is to happen eighteen months hence can be determined at this time—that the next candidate of the Republican party for the Presidency will be the present occupant of the office. The verdict generally was an endorsement of his administration, and it was given, moreover, with the clear understanding that it meant also an endorsement of his candidacy for the nomination in 1904.

The following, from the same paper a couple of days later, is worth reproducing:—

The true significance of the national verdict on last Tuesday can perhaps be better appreciated when it is pointed out that, if the election had involved the choice of a President, the Republicans would have secured something like 315 votes in the Electoral College, leaving the Democrats with not more than about 170 votes. This showing, of course, includes the three States which held their elections prior to 4th November. An exact comparison with 1900 is impracticable, because the next Electoral College will be increased by twenty-nine members, owing to the growth of Congress. Two years ago William McKinley received 292 votes as against 155 for Bryan. If 1902 had been a Presidential year the Republicans would have scored an advance in their numerical preponderance in the body formally entrusted with the choice of the Chief Magistrate of the nation. This is due largely to the gains which they have made in the West. Even though New York should go Democratic two years hence, the Republicans would have a majority in the Electoral College, if they could still hold the States which they have just carried.

The New York "Times" refers to the matter in the following terms:—

The Republican party will control the Fifty-eighth House of Representatives by a fair working majority. The exact figures are not attainable at the hour when this is written, and estimates of the total Republican strength range from 204 up to 213 votes in the new House, whose membership will be 386. There is no question, however, as to the fact of Republican success. The majority returned will be larger than that given midway in the first McKinley administration, when it was thirteen; but it will probably fall below the majority in the present House, which is over forty. This is not altogether to be regretted. A moderate majority conduces to party discipline and legislative efficiency under normal conditions. It affords less invitation to factionalism and the incitement of petty disputes. If the Democrats have succeeded in securing a representation sufficient to constitute a formidable opposition that will keep the Republicans on their good behaviour and impose a salutary check on any tendency toward extravagance and heedless legislation, it will be a good thing both for the country and for the Republican party. All fair-minded men must admit that the result is a popular vote of confidence in President Roosevelt. It is not improbable that the prevalent belief in his sincerity, courage and straightforward patriotism has done more to give the Republicans their victory than all the speeches made by the party orators. The people like a man who says what he thinks and stands by his words. The President's recommendations for stringent trust restrictions, his suggestion of a commission to consider the revision of the tariff and his effective if unconventional action in bringing the coal strike to an end, have made a deep impression on the public mind. Men who differ from him concede his entire honesty of purpose; but there is ample indication that the great body of Republican voters not only trust in his integrity but endorse the policies he has urged. The assurance that the administration during the remainder of its tenure will be backed up by a sufficient and substantial majority in both branches of Congress should be gratifying to every voter who hopes to see the existing conditions of prosperity and industrial advancement continued in full force.

The hitch in the negotiations with Colombia in connection with the Panama Canal Treaty is thus referred to by the Philadelphia "Press":—

Colombia will profit immeasurably by the canal. Its very existence will bring prosperity to the Pacific coast of Colombia. It could well afford to pay a reasonable share of the cost. For it to raise its price and haggle over sovereignty under these conditions is sheer assurance. Complete control by the United States is indispensable. If Colombia hesitates, Nicaragua is ready. The Panama canal company discovered the risk of trying to crowd the United States. Colombia may profit by the example.

Commenting on the situation raised by the stand taken by Colombia, the New York "Tribune" says:—

The present hitch in the proceedings is caused by Colombia's unwillingness or inability to cede to this country the strip of land which the canal will traverse, and still more by her not unnatural desire to get as big a bonus and rental from the United States as possible. The former point may be dismissed briefly. If Colombia cannot constitutionally alienate any of her territory, she can certainly lease it to the United States in practical perpetuity. As for the latter point, it is not surprising that Colombia, almost bankrupt, should want to get the largest sum she can from a country so fabulously rich as she assumes the United States to be. Nevertheless, she will do well to be reasonable and to avoid even the appearance of extortion. The canal is really far more essential to her welfare than the use of her isthmus is to the United States. This country can, if necessary, build a canal elsewhere. The construction and operation of the canal at Panama would be of simply incalculable value to Colombia, in dollars and cents, in the development of her territory and resources and in the attraction of travel, trade, and enterprise thereto. Colombian statesmen will do well to take that fact into consideration, and not demand of a goose that will lay golden eggs too heavy a toll before they let it into their coop.

The Pittsburg "Times" says:—

The United States will not enter into such a great undertaking as the building of the canal without the assurance that it will control it for all time. A lease for 100 years, and the assurance of renewal for another similar period, would not fill the Bill. If Colombia insists upon such a stipulation Congress will doubtless insist upon the Nicaragua route being utilized instead of the Panama. Probably Colombia will see good reason to recede from her position on the last point, especially if she can get any concessions upon the two first. Unless the matter is speedily brought to an issue the American Government will be justified in using its powers to change the route.

The London correspondent of the New York "Tribune," speaking of Mr. Chamberlain's visit to South Africa, says:—

Very gloomy accounts of the state of affairs in Cape Colony, the Orange Colony, and the Transvaal have been received here from time to time through private channels, but there has been a tendency to discredit them. The announcement of Mr. Chamberlain's decision to proceed to South Africa in order to examine on the spot the problems presented by the termination of the war and the settlement of affairs in the new British Colonies consequently caused the utmost surprise in political circles. It is tolerably certain that if the situation had not been one of peril the Colonial Secretary would have left the whole matter absolutely in the hands of Lord Milner. The feeling between the British and Dutch people in Cape Colony just now is said to be more bitter than it was in the days before the war. The Transvaal and Free State colours are worn freely in the Dutch towns of the Cape, and sedition is openly preached. The loyalists are naturally alarmed at this state of things, and Sir Gordon Sprigg is unable to stem the agitation in favour of the suspension of the constitution. But in all probability the situation in the Transvaal is causing the Government even greater anxiety, and the Colonial Office announcement must be read in connection with a statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons last week that there is no intention to introduce the Transvaal Loan Bill during the present session of Parliament. Evidently Mr. Chamberlain has no intention of making the Transvaal pay more than the Colony can bear."

The Boston "Herald," taking the view that the complaints of the loyalists are well founded, says:—

One grievance which the loyal colonists have is found in the ostentatious way in which those who have been engaged in the Boer war as enemies of England and those who have sympathised with the Boers are permitted to show their colours and indulge in what is thought to be treasonable talk. We imagine that this grievance is more sentimental than real. If it gives the Boers any comfort, if it is a solace to their defeat to be able to publicly announce that they belong to the lost cause, it is only the sensitive who will raise serious objections. Possibly Mr. Chamberlain will endeavour to make this fact evident during his stay in South Africa."

The Philadelphia "Evening Bulletin," under the caption "Defending our Gateways," says:—

The report of General Gillespie, Chief of the Army Engineers, shows that sub-

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stantial progress has been made in carrying out the comprehensive plans for coast defence adopted by the Endicott Board over a dozen years ago. These plans provided for a system of protection to American ports which was unparalleled in its elaborate nature and the expense which it involved. Under the Endicott designs more than two thousand pieces of artillery, ranging from ponderous twelve and ten-inch guns and wide-mouthed mortars down to light rapid-fire rifles of medium and small calibre were to be mounted at the gateways through which foreign commerce pours into the United States. General Gillespie states that more than one-half of the work thus contemplated has been done, and that a sufficient amount of powerful ordnance has been installed at twenty-five of the principal seaports of the country to enable them to put up an effective defence against naval attack. He asks that $7,425,000 shall be granted by Congress for continuing the task of fortification through the next fiscal year, and it is probable that his requests will meet with due consideration. There is nothing which savours of aggression or an intent to provoke hostilities in the erection of adequate sea-board batteries. Even those apprehensive folks who are prone to look dubiously on all schemes to increase the strength of the navy must admit this. Wealth of incalculable value is stored up in our big coast cities. The commonest sort of prudence demands that effectual steps shall be taken to furnish safeguards against the possibility of its destruction or capture if we should ever be so unfortunate as to be at war with a foreign power.

The Chicago "Chronicle" referring to President Roosevelt's speech at the banquet of the New York Chamber of Commerce, says:—

It appears that Mr. Roosevelt believes State socialism to be inevitable to some extent. It is "the growing complexity of our social and industrial system" that makes it inevitable. As the complexity is growing, we must conclude that in his opinion there must be more and more "intrusion of the State into spheres of work wherein it formerly took no part." Where, then, is the limit? Is there any assignable limit short of the intrusion of the State into all spheres of work? If not Mr. Roosevelt, so far from opposing State socialism, appears in the character of its prophet and herald as the matured fruit of social evolution. He does not even define the present limit. He talks of "the illegitimate and unwise transfer to the Government of much of the work that should be done by private persons," but he says by implication that some transfer is legitimate and wise without saying what is illegitimate and unwise. He praises the members of the Chamber of Commerce, however, as men who "possess to an eminent degree the traditional American self-reliance of spirit which makes them scorn to ask from the Government, whether of State or of nation, anything but a fair field and no favour, who confide not in being helped by others, but in their own skill, energy and business capacity to achieve success." When Mr. Roosevelt said this evidently he was not thinking of the industrial favourites so dear to himself as well as to his party—the men who do not scorn to ask from the national government much more than fair field and no favour and who bawl like spoiled children if anyone proposes to withdraw the smallest fraction of the favours under which they wax fat and arrogant and insolent. Possibly Mr. Roosevelt had these dear wards of his party in mind when he spoke of "the success which is achieved by wolfish greed and vulpine cunning—the success which makes honest men uneasy or indignant in its presence."

At the same banquet the President reiterated his belief in the necessity of a strong navy as a national safeguard and an assurance of peace.

The Philadelphia "Evening Bulletin," referring to this part of the speech, says:—

Thus the view taken by the President is a rational view of the matter, which cannot justly be described as an endorsement of a policy of swagger or jingoism. The wealth heaped up in our seaboard cities has enormously increased within the past decade or two. The position of the United States has materially altered in the last few years. We now have to protect not only the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, but we are charged with responsibility for safeguarding Porto Rico, Cuba, Hawaii and the Philippines. All these territories with the exception of Cuba, are now under the American flag, and since we have annexed them we must logically hold ourselves accountable for providing for their defence. In the case of Cuba we have explicitly guaranteed to protect her from foreign aggression. The projected construction of a great isthmian canal is another feature which deserves to be considered. It would be folly for the country to spend two or three hundred millions in an undertaking of this sort if it did not have the means to defend it. It is obvious, therefore, that American interests are far more vulnerable than they were before we had reached out our arm beyond this continent. Whether this expansion was wise is not now the question. It is an accomplished fact; and it imposes upon this Republic the plain duty of keeping in existence a fleet that is ample for self-protection.

We take the following excerpt from the Seattle "Daily Times," anent the Treaty recently concluded between Secretary Hay and Premier Bond, of Newfoundland, and which has now been signed by the British Ambassador:—

Our trade with Newfoundland is not likely to ever grow to large proportions, but to the north of us lies a region of continental extent, fertile in soil and containing forest and mineral resources the immensity whereof is beyond estimate. The region is attracting men from our own States in numbers increasing from year to year; it produces raw material of which there is a deficiency in this country, and its coal deposits are conveniently located to become the sources of the fuel supply of the States which are farthest removed from our domestic mines. Our present trade with Canada is inconsiderable by comparison with what it would be a few years hence under a liberal treaty. Why do our statesmen keep their gaze fixed far afield when the potentially greatest market for our manufactures lies almost under their very noses on the other side of Line Forty-five?

The several murders that have taken place in the Philippines during the last few months are beginning to attract the attention of the American people to the condition of the Islands. The Philadelphia "Evening Bulletin" thus refers to the subject:—

The statement that the recent assassination of an American district superintendent of schools in the Philippines is the sixth or seventh murder of teachers since these instructors went out to take charge of the education of the youth of the Archipelago indicates that there is still need for stringent precautions to protect the lives of citizens of the United States throughout many portions of the islands. In this case it is asserted that robbery was a motive for the murder, which was perpetrated by several natives who waylaid the superintendent and barbarously hacked him to death with bolos, the heavy knife which is the traditional Filipino weapon. It is not improbable, however, that racial hatred had something to do with this tragedy. Although the Philippines as a whole are generally pacified, it is futile to suppose that absolute order can be secured at once throughout extensive regions in which many of the inhabitants are semi-savages. The ladrones, as the native brigands were called by the Spaniards, have given much trouble to the governing authorities ever since the islands passed under civilised rule. Living largely in mountainous or marshy districts which are not readily accessible, these bands often sally forth for purposes of plunder and slaughter, and it is only natural that they should select Americans or native officials who are friendly to Americans as the targets for their attacks. These conditions make it evident that the War Department is acting advisedly in declining to reduce the American garrison in the Archipelago below 17,000 men. Although these troops are not performing ordinary police duty, they are scattered in numerous posts throughout the localities where disturbance is most to be apprehended, and they can be called upon at any time when their services are needed. The actual task of policing the islands is chiefly performed by a force of seven thousand natives under white officers, and this constabulary is said to be fairly efficient. At the same time, it would obviously be unwise under existing conditions to permit the maintenance of peace and order to depend wholly upon this recently recruited organisation.

NOTICES OF BOOKS, ETC.

Verse and Worse. Selections from the writings of Tung Chia (J. O. P. Bland). With illustrations by W. D. Straight. In cloth, 8vo., 157 pp. Published in Shanghai. 1902.

Such a title as Mr. Bland has chosen makes a general criticism rather difficult; whether the critic says that the prose—which the second half of the title represents—is worse than the verse or is not worse than the verse, he is forced to express an uncomplimentary opinion, which is exactly the contrary of what the perusal of the book makes him want to do. He cannot but remember the subtle intellectual pleasure he derived from Mr. Bland's *prolusiones* when they appeared singly at intervals in the columns of the "North-China Daily News," the "Rattle," and other periodical publications, and a re-reading of them in a collected form confirms him in the high estimation of them he then formed. Gifted with keen observation, imagination, and brilliant wit edged with a certain cynical contempt for human nature, Mr. Bland amuses himself and enchants his readers with little sketches and poems, each with a well-considered motive, and each polished like a gem. So much thought and care have been lavished on these seeming trifles—there are forty-three of them, as well as a large number of illustrations, in these 157 pages—that the book is a permanent treasure; at any time it can be taken up, and read and re-read with pleasure. Many of the poems of occasion, such as the opening one "For England," and "the Retro-Cessional" are really powerful; the parodies are extremely neat; and such poems as "The Quick and the Dead," the sonnet to Ovide Maria, and the Epilogue are works that deserve a much wider vogue than Shanghai can give them. The love poems are all charming.

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The stories, satirical and imaginative, with their very accurate depiction of life in the Far East, are all excellent. Mr. Bland, too, has been very happy in his choice of an illustrator. Mr. Straight has thoroughly caught the spirit of his author, and he has the rare faculty of being able to draw a Chinese so that he really looks like a Chinese. Some of the tail-pieces, for instance, those on pages 22, 27, and 42, are gems, and the full-page illustrations, particularly the architectural ones, are worthy of the text. "Verse and Worse" appears most aptly just as people are thinking of making Christmas presents. We assume the author's consent to the reproduction of his epilogue:—

As children lingering by a summer pool,
To while away an hour beside its brink,
Throw from the bank, far out into the cool
Still water, shells that glisten as they sink:

As strolling mummers on a village green,
Playing to scanty audience, slow-beguiled,
May leave perchance, where their poor booth has been,
Memories that linger for some simple child:

Or as a yokel, homeward bound at night,
Shrill-voicing some untutored rustic lay,
May, by his very artlessness, make light,
For some belated traveller, the way:

Thus have we played to you a little while
Our simple interludes of lightsome jest,
Winning at times the guerdon of a smile.
We too have thrown our shells; so let them rest.

Now 'neath the waters of your memory
They lie; and some perchance who pass this way,
In years to come, shall pause awhile, and see
In them the glimmer of a bygone day.

Outports, Etc.

AMOY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

7th December.

A Royal Birthday.

Monday, 1st December, being the birthday of our Gracious Queen Alexandra, Queen-Consort of His Majesty King Edward VII, all the British ships in harbour, including two men-of-war, H.M.S. Goliath and the Surveying Ship, H.M.S. Rambler, dressed ship in honour of the auspicious occasion. Moreover, all the eight American men-of-war did likewise, in sympathy with the event, and doubtless it was not a mere outward recognition of honour, but a tribute to the sterling character and acknowledged worth of the Royal lady who for so many years has been known as a woman both of exceeding beauty and of unusual kindliness of heart. "Many happy returns of the day" is a wish in which all nations can join heartily, irrespective of race or creed!

Movements of Warships.

H.M.S. Rambler arrived here on Saturday, 30th November, but left on Wednesday, 3rd December, to undertake a survey in the vicinity of Chapel Island Lighthouse, in order to discover, if possible, the exact position of a sunken rock alleged to be in the track of steamers. Let us hope she may be successful in finding it, inasmuch as the increased draught of modern steamers adds to the dangers of the deep, and necessitates constant care in surveying and noting the condition of all those channels where ships are obliged to travel.

The fleet of eight vessels of the U. S. A. Government that had been collecting here for some time, left us in a body on Wednesday, 3rd December, en route for Hongkong and Manila. The outer harbour, where they lay in a long row, now looks quite deserted, for we had grown accustomed to seeing them there. The two Japanese vessels had already left us the previous week, so we have but one ship in at present, viz., the British battleship, H.M.S. Goliath, of 12,950 tons. She is, however, keeping up the good reputation of the British Navy, both for

Hospitality and Sport.

To mention the latter first. Directly a British gunboat arrives, the first words said are, "Now for some cricket!". Already two matches have been played between Amoy and the Goliath. The first was on Wednesday, 26th November, when Amoy was beaten, the scores being Goliath 154, and Amoy 108. The second was played last Wednesday, 3rd December, and resulted in a draw, greatly in favour of the Goliath's team. The scores were curiously very similar to those of the previous week, viz., Goliath 166, and Amoy 107 for nine wickets. But two men on the Goliath's side accounted for 100 between them, though nearly all of them did well. Besides cricket, tennis and hockey have been patronised on other days. It is always a great pleasure to us at the ports to give our "gallant defenders" the opportunity of exercise when a man-of-war is in harbour since the space on board even the largest vessel is necessarily limited. Others have gone out snipe and partridge shooting with varied results, while some have ventured farther afield in search of the tiger, but I have not yet heard of any tigers being brought home. It takes more time than generally available to get a shot at a tiger, though the country inland from Amoy is infested with these wild creatures, in some places.

As regards Hospitality,

not only have the captain and officers been delighted to entertain visitors on board, both British and foreign, but Chinese also, for two or three parties of Chinese Christian girls and young men from some of the Missionary schools on Kulangsu have been invited on board the ship, and the visits have given mutual pleasure and profit. On Friday last, December 5th, the captain and officers held an "At Home" on the Kulangsu tennis lawn, when tea and coffee and refreshments were liberally provided for all Amoy residents, while the excellent band gave a capital selection of good music. Such gracious hospitality was thoroughly appreciated by old and young alike, and it was a pleasant sight to see the youngsters capering about and enjoying themselves heartily. We get a good band so seldom that we always enjoy it.

The Weather.

Truly the weather this year has been most abnormal. According to the almanac we are supposed to have entered winter, yet this morning, 6th December, we were awakened at daylight by a thunderstorm and heavy rain, and to-day is a thoroughly wet day, warm and muggy too, more like April. Hardly anyone has had a fire in the house as yet, though we are within three weeks of Christmas. Hitherto the north-east monsoon seems to be much weaker than usual, and to last but a few days when it does begin to blow; very different from other years. The rain will do good, though it is of course too late to be of any help to the rice crop. It will help forward the wheat and barley, as well as the many vegetable crops grown at this time of year. There was

A Report of an Earthquake

at Foochow on 21st November, at 3.15 p.m., and this corroborates the impression of some few specially sensitive people here that there was an earth-tremor in Amoy also, for the date and time correspond exactly, but as it was so slight it probably escaped notice.

Sunday Services on Board Ship.

By the way one other point as showing the thoughtfulness of our friends on the Goliath is worth noting, and that is their cordial invitation each Sunday they have been in port to the Amoy residents to attend Divine Service on board. They have provided boats to take us to and fro, and all who have gone have much appreciated the privilege. Many more would have availed themselves of the offer, had the vessel been lying nearer in, but the distance from the Lingtau jetty to the ship and the unavoidable rough sea encountered in the passage across have kept a good many on shore, who would otherwise willingly have been present. One always enjoys the hearty singing on board, for the absence of trebles is more than compensated for by the rich volume of sound rising from a large body of bluejackets.

A Local Chinese Newspaper.

During the last eight months a new periodical in Chinese characters has been started in Amoy, called the 廣 learning 報, or "Law Kang Pao," edited by the Rev. J. Sadler. The plant suffered somewhat in the Amoy fire, and the issues were intermitted for five weeks, but all difficulties have now been overcome, and its circulation is steadily increasing and it seems to be growing in favour among the educated Chinese in Amoy and neighbourhood. It is issued three times a month, and gives good measure in each issue, and is well worth the $3.00 a year charged for it. The 20th number will soon be out, and I hear that several improvements are to be introduced with that number. There can be no doubt that the appetite for information that is at once interesting and reliable is steadily growing among the Chinese, and such a paper as this will help to supply this want as well as to increase it.

The Anglo-Chinese College.

Another Amoy Institution is also breaking out into literary channels. I refer to the Amoy Anglo-Chinese College situated on Kulangsu, under the control of the English Presbyterian and London Missions, working in union. By the beginning of 1903 it will be able to boast a College Magazine of its own, conducted by the masters and students conjointly, and containing a good many contributions of the boys themselves. It is to be a monthly magazine at 6½ cents per copy, or $1.00, including postage. Its title is to be "Amoy Anglo-Chinese College Magazine."

CHINANFU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

10th December.

The new Roman Catholic Bishop of Chinanfu

arrived here last Saturday, the 6th inst. The new incumbent is H.R.F. Ephrem Giesen, a Franciscan Father from Holland. He has worked for some years as a missionary in the province of Shansi. It is now over a year since Bishop d'Marchi died, and during this interval the duties connected with the bishopric have been performed by the Very Rev. Father Pius Trovarelli, while the Vatican has been deliberating whom to appoint to this See. Father Pius is a cultivated Italian gentleman, whom it is a great pleasure to count among one's friends. He has been in Chinanfu for nearly twenty years, so that he is well acquainted with all the details of the administration of this section of the church, especially as for some time preceding the death of the last Bishop most of the work of the office fell upon his shoulders, owing to the feebleness of d'Marchi.

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The Roman Catholics

have two large places in Chinanfu, one inside the West Gate of the city, where their theological instruction is carried on, and one in a village outside the East Suburb, where there is a school for boys, an orphanage, etc. The man who is in charge of the latter place is a very nice old gentleman of sixty odd years, Brother Ottavio Brizi. I say in charge because, as I understand, he oversees all the farming operations, etc., connected with the institutions though there is usually a foreign priest there too who, of course, outranks the lay brother. "Frater Leo," as he is called by the Roman Catholic Christians, is a sort of good father, to all those who are connected with his institutions, and a very loveable man he is, with his benevolent face and white hair. He is always spoken of in a kindly way by everyone who mentions his name.

The Roman Catholic Cemetery,

which lies near the place outside the East Suburb, was desecrated during the troubles of 1900, most of the trees being cut down and carried away. With the indemnity which they secured a most substantial stone twall has been built around the whole lot he grave stones, which were nearly all thrown down, have been replaced, and an open iron gate has been put up through which passers-by can look into the enclosure, and new trees have been planted. In time it will again be a beautiful place but at present it looks very bare, owing to the absence of trees of any size.

CHUNGKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

9th November.

Your correspondent having, notwithstanding the shield of anonymity, been made the object of a personal attack in a signed letter by the Rev. Spencer Lewis of this city, is again compelled to revert to the missionary position in Szechuan which he feels to be a standing danger to our good relations with the Chinese Empire; although, having fully explained the causes of our troubles in previous letters, he would now prefer to say no more on the thorny subject but to leave its settlement to time and to the public opinion which he trusts recent events will have sufficiently aroused. That the influence of this opinion is in favour of a revision of the missionary position is shown by the insertion of Article XIII in the new British Commercial Treaty.

Mr. Lewis protests against my "slanderous attack" in the name of the hundreds of missionaries labouring in West China. I need hardly say that I attack the system and not the individual—a difficult thing, I admit it to be, to keep the two always distinct. My conviction of the injustice of allowing, in the face of the protests of the Chinese government, every individual of foreign birth who calls himself a missionary to establish himself in any place in the interior of China,—where, under extra-territoriality he stand absolutely independent of Chinese law and custom,—does not prevent my appreciation of the good work done by missionaries or the high esteem I entertain towards many whom I am glad to call my friends. But there are acts committed by some members, and which are only rendered possible by the ægis of extra-territoriality thrown over them, which are a disgrace to any and all, layman or missionary and which I have not and do not particularise, seeing that I desire to avoid all personalities: and, human nature being what it is, I blame alone the system which allows the commission of such acts with an impunity which is not enjoyed in any other civilised country.

It must be remembered that Chinese jurisdiction being abolished, foreigners are responsible only to the Consul of their district; but many nationalities have no Consul nearer than the coast, while all who reside hundreds of miles away from the nearest treaty port are practically free to do what is right in their own eyes. Some I know who have an utter contempt for the customs and prejudices of the Chinese and delight in expressing it. All, and the best-intentioned, i.e., the great majority, are a thorn in the side of even the most friendly official, for we all know that the Chinese officials rule by prestige more than by actual power, and that they can only maintain their influence as long as they keep touch with public feeling which, in China as elsewhere, is the feeling of the educated classes, the literati and gentry; and these the official rouses against him by every step which our Foreign Governments compel him to take to further the spread of a doctrine which upsets all their most cherished convictions.

This system is well enough in the Treaty Ports where all difficulties can be settled offhand by the Chinese and Foreign officials on the spot, but away in the interior there is, as I wrote you before, practically no control, and abuses of power are the natural result.

The missionary advocate replies to such remarks as the above:—"Doubtless there are abuses; men are but human; we are here to fight idolatry and the Devil, as represented in Buddhists and Confucianists, and to carry out the orders of our Master regardless of the feelings of others." But the impartial onlooker, who regards all religion as nothing more than a motive to conduct, and who observes the better motives of the Chinese to be deeply influenced by their belief in the spiritual presence of their departed ancestors and by the worship which proclaims this as well as their belief in immortality:—the impartial onlooker, I say, cannot but sympathise with the educated classes who feel that the mainstay of conduct is being overthrown; and that by insidious methods, owing to the foreign protection enjoyed by converts to the foreign faith.

This outside protection of converts is the necessary cause of the jealousy they excite: a village is burnt by Boxers; the Christians are indemnified; the unfortunate "pagan" gets nothing; and, if the convert is a Catholic, his mission usually makes a large pecuniary gain. This protection of converts by Foreign Governments may or may not be necessary or judicious; but we cannot blame patriotic Chinese,—who have reason to cling to their religion and to believe Confucius or Buddha to have been as much divinely inspired as any other religious founder,—for resenting such protection, which admittedly creates an imperium in imperio such as is permitted in no other country on the globe, and which only her weakness compels China to tolerate.

For what is the logical result?

If Christianity be universally adopted, especially the R.C. form of the religion, then all China will be under foreign protection, all disputes will be settled by the Church, and the whole nation thus practically withdrawn from Chinese rule.

It is easy to criticise, but not easy to do so without giving unintended offence or without guarding one's language more carefully than, in ephemeral and anonymous newspaper correspondence, one is in the habit of doing; but he is a poor critic who does not attempt to reconstruct what he would fain destroy. My single brick towards the reconstruction of the edifice I have assailed is the general toleration of other beliefs alongside of Christianity, and the consequent cessation of attacks upon the "worship" of Confucius and of ancestors—a worship which I earnestly believe has hugely influenced the Chinese people for good, and left them the only survivors of remote antiquity, as much as has Buddhism tamed the ferocity of the Tartar nature or Reformed Christianity the cruelties of the Inquisition.

But the real trouble is with the converts themselves. We all know how a Chinaman, even a humble coolie, once in European employ, "dressed in a little brief authority,"—delights in lording it over his fellow countrymen. Not only lording it over them, but bullying, and devising astute methods to extract cash from them. Advance a Chinese convert of this class to the post of preacher or even simple colporteur and, in nine cases out of ten, he uses his position to "squeeze." It is not only human nature but Chinese human nature. A dispute arises; he has a plausible story ready for his foreign employer, who naturally supports his faithful disciple. The aggrieved "pagan" pays and looks pleasant, but treasures up his animosity. An honest missionary in an interior city told me himself that his first and then only convert had gone straight into a teashop and extracted 5,000 cash out of a well-to-do neighbour, under threat of foreign vengeance; so much discouraged was my missionary friend that he had thoughts of resigning his mission and seeking lay employment, and every missionary has similar experiences to encounter. These abuses are all part of "the system," and a part which is, I fear, ineradicable.

FOOCHOW.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT).

13th November.

The Races

have absorbed the attention of our foreign community during the week now closing. Heaven did not smile very propitiously on the lovers of this form of sport, as the weather during Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday—the racedays—was dull and rainy. But nothing could dampen the zeal of those most interested and, we understand, everything went off according to the programme. This (Saturday) morning dawned bright and clear, and we shall doubtless have a month or more of fine weather before the rainy season begins.

Deaths.

Your valuable paper has already noticed the death of Mr. Charles Gray, who was cut off some weeks ago in the prime of manhood, to the regret of all who knew him. It now devolves upon me to mention the death of Mr. W. P. Galton, which unexpected event occurred on the afternoon of the 11th instant and was, we are told, due to apoplexy, Mr. Galton was one of the few old-timers of Foochow remaining. It is stated that his age was sixty-four years, about forty of which were spent here. Mr. Galton will be greatly missed.

Death of a Well-known Chinese.

Much regret is feld in mission circles at the death of Mr. Kao Tien-tzu (高天賜) or Go Tieng-Seu, according to the Foochow dialect. Mr. Go was graduated from the Anglo-Chinese college at this place a number of years ago, in which institution he taught for some time with great acceptability. Later and until his death he engaged in business at this port. His sterling integrity and true nobility of character won the admiration of all classes, whether Christian or non-Christian, foreigners or natives, who knew him. He was actively identified with the work of the Young Men's Christian Association and with that of the Epworth League. A refined, educated, progressive gentleman, his influence was far-reaching and most excellent, and his place will be hard to fill.

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HANKOW.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

16th December.

Today His Excellency Tuan Fang, acting Viceroy of the Liang Hu, left Wuchang and crossed over to Hankow. He, with several other provincial officials, and the Taotai of Hankow, called on the different Consuls at their residences, also on the Acting Commissioner of Customs at his residence.

The Viceroy will stay to-night at the Shan Hou Kuan and intends leaving early to-morrow morning on a visit of inspection of the Lu-Han railway, which is open as far as Hsinyang, in Honan.

HSINGHUA, FUHKIEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

7th December.

The Drought.

Although we have had a few showers several weeks since, there is barely enough moisture in the soil to start the autumn crops. The canals—our ordinary routes of traffic—have been dry for months. People are becoming more and more sceptical as to their daily food and

Emigration to the Philippines

and further south is increasing. Fortunately the missionaries have a few building enterprises in hand affording employment to a few tens of bread winners.

The Amoy-Foochow Railway

is much talked of as likely to bring relief in some form to this over-populated region, but nothing can take the place of the regular rains, and droughts and floods are becoming the order of things throughout the province. In all directions bare spots "where the dragon broke forth" are seen on the mountains that were densely wooded when your correspondent began his travels in these parts. It is evident that the almost

Total Disappearance of the Tea Plant

has had a most baleful effect on the climate. Fuel and building sticks are to bring in the money formerly realised for tea, hence the denudation of the mountains and the steady decrease in the average size of the joles shipped to the North, and hence the irregularity of our seasons. Dishonesty and mismanagement have rarely been pursued by a more relentless Nemesis.

The Methodist Missions

of the province have started a kind of Monthly Home Letter containing such information as their constituency in the home countries appreciates. Its birth name was "The Foochow-Witness;" its school name will be "The Fuhkien Witness;" its adult name it is hoped will be "The China Witness," with headquarters at Shanghai.

The same missions have also established

Two Unique Quarterly Magazines

one English and one Chinese. The former is devoted almost exclusively to the discussion of their own denominational problems, and is in no sense a newspaper. It very appropriately bears the name of "The China Methodist Forum." Those of your readers who have heard of the movement to establish a large Publishing House in your metropolis will find an interesting historical account of the same in the first two numbers of "The Forum." Missionaries of all denominations are finding the discussion of these Methodist problems both interesting and helpful. The leading article, on "Terminology," in the last number to hand leads one to think that these "brethren" have all descended from the famous tower builders alluded to in The Book. However, considering that they occupy fields designated north, central, east, and west China respectively, and that many of them have never seen each other, and finally, considering that they work in three large, and in various minor dialects, one can hardly wonder that they stray so sadly over the wide field of Terminology. By means of "The Chinese Review" 書林月刊, the native helpers are enabled to follow and to take part in the discussions of the missionaries. Probably no better means of educating these men could have been found. The greater portion of "The Review" might however be called

A Book Buyer's Guide.

About a score of works received discriminating attention in the first issue. The editor evidently does not believe it to be his duty to reward every publisher who sends him a volume gratis by publishing a complimentary note of the book. Some of the notes are plainly not complimentary. The Review will stimulate interest in the literature now offered to all classes of progressive natives. A mere glimpse at the table of contents is sufficient to show one that these are not merely "additional periodicals." They fill an important place among the varied agencies employed in China's renaissance. The new wine in the old skins is not giving satisfaction.

The "Modern-learning School,"

opened by officials and gentry in the prefectural city several years ago, has had a chequered career and is no more. Emergencies arise in these non-Christian schools for which the cheap management is usually found unprepared. Still, the effort is to be repeated at the sea-port town of the region, Angtao, where merchants and gentry hope to employ a graduate of the Anglo-Chinese College at Foochow. They could not make a better choice among their educated countrymen than they have made, and yet one cannot help indulging serious misgivings. The teachers are in most cases competent, so far as the work of the school-room goes, but they find themselves seriously handicapped when they come in practical contact with the directors of the schools and with the parents of the pupils. None of these ever saw a live teacher. As to the skins, one might say "good riddance!" but alas! as to the new wine.

KASHING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

15th December.

An Undesirable Trio.

As usual with the advent of the cold weather the number of thieves, robbers and beggars has increased very noticeably. Unfortunately the present authorities are not so zealous in hunting down the loafers and making them either do some work or clear out as were those in authority here last year. It is not safe for our own boatman to leave the boat only a few moments without a watchman, as was evidenced by a theft of clothes on the boat during his absence for only five minutes a few evenings since. There is no sure way to get hold of these petty thieves, as the Chinese cities have no police force, and it is difficult to stir the tipao up to taking any active steps in such matters. Consequently we sometimes have to suffer considerable inconvenience from these light-fingered gentlemen. Occasionally a robber is caught and the salt smugglers are always being searched for by bands of soldiers whose courage often ebbs out when they get in sight of these bold law-breakers.

A Few Arrests

have been made recently, however, and at least one salt smuggler, after lessening the number of soldiers by three or four, has found himself minus a head. The same day and on the same execution ground two robbers were strangled. The excitement ran particularly high, as the rope used in strangling the men broke and one poor fellow, when only half dead, had to suffer for fifteen long minutes before another rope could be secured and his suffering ended. It is to be hoped that with the advent of Western learning, machinery, railroads, and other things used by civilised men, some more humane and merciful way of putting these poor creatures out of the way will be substituted for strangling. There is another salt smuggler in prison awaiting his doom.

The Late Viceroy, Tao Mu.

It is refreshing to hear the praises of a Chinese official sung by people of his home city. No one has anything but good to say of H.E. Tao Mu, the late Viceroy of Kuangtung. He is spoken of in this city, where his family have lived for many years, as an honest, upright, economical official, who always had the good of the people at heart. Though in official life for thirty-five years he has not become rich. He was morally a pure man, having never had but one wife; she is still living and is a very refined old lady. His second son resides here and he and his family are most highly respected by every one. It has been our pleasure to be acquainted with them for several years and no more refined people have we met anywhere. On the arrival of the Viceroy's remains here a few days since they were met by all the local officials and soldiers, and escorted to his son's residence in the city, but there was no great display, as H. E. had specially requested that there be none of the usual lavish use of money in connection with his funeral. His remains are lying in state at his son's home and will be interred next month. Such progressive and at the same time honest officials as H. E. are not met with every day, and China can ill afford to lose them at this time.

Approaching Departure of Mr. Macphail.

The news that our friend Mr. T. Macphail of the Imperial Maritime Customs is soon to leave for home causes real regret on the part of both the foreign and Chinese community. Mr. Macphail has been in the Customs service for nearly thirty years and goes home on a well-earned furlough. He has been in charge of this port almost ever since it was opened as a branch of the Hangchow Customs and has brought the revenue up until it surpasses some very much larger stations. His long residence in China, and his kindness to the Chinese have made him exceptionally popular both among the employés of the Customs and the merchants with whom he has dealings. These two classes combined and gave a great feast yesterday in his honour, and it is said that his farewell speech brought tears to the eyes of more than one Chinaman. We hear that mer-

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chants from Hangchow are to come down and likewise honour him with a feast. These acts of appreciation on the part of the Chinese speak volumes for the character of Mr. Macphail, and we do not hesitate to say that he deserves them all and more. He is to leave the latter part of this month, and we wish him a prosperous journey and safe return.

SOOCHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

16th December.

Social Amenities.

Our city has been experiencing a new order of things in a social way. At the recent graduating exercises of the Soochow Medical College, H. E. En, the Governor, invited Mrs. J. B. Fearn to call with Mrs. Galloway and Dr. Margaret H. Polk on Lady En at the yamên. The invitation was extended later to Mrs. W. B. Nance and Mrs. J. D. Trawick, and on the day set quite a procession of chairs passed on to the yamên. This is the first time a social call has been made by foreign ladies to the wife of our Governor. An hour or two was spent most pleasantly—so pleasantly that her Ladyship decided to try a further experiment of entertaining foreign ladies, and a most cordial invitation was extended to Mrs. C. C. Clarke and Mrs. J. H. P. Perry of the Customs, and Miss Biggs, who was at that time the guest of Mrs. Clarke. On the day set for this expedition they, with Mrs. J. B. Fearn, reached the yamên at the appointed time. In each instance they were met by H. E. En, who conducted them to a reception room where Lady En was in waiting. Here was spent a most pleasant and sociable hour around the tea table, which was well supplied with all sorts of foreign delicacies, after which H.E. himself went with them through the yamên gardens. They were shown the high stand, from which coign of vantage H. E. views the troops in the adjoining barracks, and a little further up the pavilioned pathway they found themselves under the shadow of the shrine which conceals

The Guardian Spirit of the Flowers.

This spirit is supposed to be that of a fox, but because of the reverence in which he is held his name is never mentioned but is referred to in whispered tones as a flower spirit. It is only in some parts of China that the fox is considered a sacred animal—because of his keen wit and almost human sense. The garden was originally beautiful, with its grottoes and pools, its pavilioned walk and its shrines, and beautiful trees and flowers everywhere, but a permanent resident would no doubt restore the primal condition of affairs—a much needed improvement. But by far

The Prettiest and Most Interesting Feature

of the occasion were the ladies, her Ladyship, her three daughters-in-law, and her five small children. It would be hard to describe the rich beauty of their dresses, the wonderful magnificence of their head dress, upon which nodded and waved innummerable parti-coloured butterflies; two or three large full blown chrysanthemums and all sorts of lovely and unexpected things. It was with feelings of real friendship and good will that the guests took leave of their hostesses, and when finally they shook hands with H.E., who escorted them to the door, all agreed that the afternoon had been both interesting and pleasant. Not many days later came a request from her Ladyship to be allowed to return the calls of her foreign friends. It was really charming to see her interest and pleasure as she was introduced to

The Intricacies of a Foreign Home,

from drawing-room to kitchen. She acknowledged having a foreign range, but said no one knew how to use it. The afternoon seemed all too short for the Lady of our Province, who was several times urged by male attendants to hurry home, and night was fast closing in upon her as she at last turned her chair homeward. The visits were most pleasant to all parties concerned. Though Soochow be of less importance than Peking yet we keep up with the forward march of social innovations as much as our limitations allow. May this only tend to break down the many barriers which surround the poor women of China and finally lead to an end of the secluded lives!

Dedication of a Church.

On the 7th inst., in Changshu, a walled city thirty miles north of Soochow, a beautiful brick church erected by members of the M. E. Church South was dedicated. The building cost something more than two thousand dollars, the most of which came from native sources. Bishop Galloway was present and delivered the dedicatory sermon. The house was crowded for all three services of the Sabbath. This is the first church to be erected in this city, and the good order displayed and the attention given were notable. The people have shown great interest in the building of this church and attested to the genuineness of their interest by liberal contributions.

Two Feasts.

At noon on the Saturday previous a feast was tendered the officials of the place by the Church, and in the evening of the same day the two magistrates invited the foreigners to a feast at one of the yamêns. Everything passed off most successfully, and those interested and particularly those who are responsible for the work should feel greatly encouraged. A building set aside solely for the worship of the "True God" is an object lesson to those who have been accustomed to the promiscuous use of the temples. The head man of

The Ko-Lao Hui

has recently paid Soochow a visit. He makes his presence known by means of small pieces of yellow paper, which are posted up in prominent places during the quiet hours of the night. One of these papers which was shown me had the assumed name of this man, and the first character, which could be deciphered by the members of the clan, contains directions as to where he is to be found. The news you published the other day about

A "Boxer" Colony near Changshu

is not denied by the magistrates, but they make light of it. There is no uneasiness among the people, in fact a great many knew nothing of it. Though

Our Launch Service

between here and Shanghai is very excellent we are sometimes surprised by a most awful failure. The Tai Sungtsang launch which left Shanghai on Friday afternoon has not arrived yet, though the passengers were brought on by another launch on Monday. The launch ran ashore up a side canal and was unable to get off. The passengers were kept there until Monday and the mail has not arrived yet. These delays are very seldom, but for this very fact they are felt the more when they happen.

NOTES FROM THE SOUTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Hongkong, 6th December.

The Week.

There has been little passing of interest, the most absorbing subject being the fluctuations in the white metal, which are paralysing the import business and upsetting all calculations.

Sir Ernest Satow,

the British Minister, has come and gone. His Excellency arrived here yesterday in the P. and O. steamer Parramatta on his way to England on leave. He was accompanied by Mr. Russell, Third Secretary of Legation. Scarcely a soul seemed to know of Sir Ernest Satow's presence before he had gone. He landed informally and proceeded to Government House, where he dined with H. E. the Governor. The Hon. C. S. Sharp, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, also called upon him, unofficially I believe. There was no fuss over one of the most capable and resolute men who has ever represented British interests at Peking. On his return, however, I hope that Hongkong will accord him the reception he merits, for he has fought manfully for British interests and upheld British prestige in China better than almost any of his predecessors.

The Legislative Council.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on the 4th instant. Some questions about the water supply and the reason the water accounts for 30th September were not yet out having been answered by the Director of Public Works, a Bill to authorise the making of Bye-laws for the Star Ferry Co., Ld., was read a first time, and a number of other Bills were read a second time, put through all stages and passed. The Council went into Committee on the Employers and Servants Bill, but did not proceed to third reading. The Public Health and Buildings Bill then came on, and the Council went into Committee, when after some discussion section 7 was approved. The Council then adjourned to the 9th instant.

The Coronation Medals.

The medals for presentation to the Naval and Military garrison of Hongkong in commemoration of the Coronation of King Edward VII have arrived here and will be distributed next week. The medals were made by Messrs. Edmonds and Co., Baker Street, London, and are of bronze; and have given every satisfaction to the Coronation Committee. On the obverse are bust representations of the King and Queen in their Coronation robes, and the words "Edward VII. R. I., Alexandra R." The reverse bears the Hongkong emblems, a view of the Peak and the Harbour, a tea clipper and junk, and an English and Chinese merchant with packages of tea in the foreground, and the inscription—"Hongkong, 1902. Sir Henry A. Blake, G.C.M.G., Governor. To commemorate the Coronation of their Majesties the King and Queen." The medal is one and a half inches in diameter and each is enclosed in a case bearing in gilt letters "Hongkong, 1902."

New Line of Ships for Hongkong.

The China Commercial Steamship Co. intend starting a new line in March next between Hongkong and Mexico, calling en route at Yokohama, Honolulu, and San Francisco. The service will be monthly and the steamers will carry passengers and freight. Mr. J. S. Van Buren, late agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. here, has been appointed agent in Hong-

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long and is now in America completing the arrangements. The capital, to the amount of $1,000,000, has been subscribed by Chinese in 9,980 shares of $100 each with 20 founders' shares. The president is Mr Eing Hok-fong.

Naval Intelligence.

The movements of the warships have been more numerous than for some time past. On the 29th ultimo the German cruiser Geier arrived from Shanghai: on the 2nd instant the British battleship Glory came down from Japan; on the 3rd instant the United States cruiser New Orleans arrived from Amoy; on the 4th instant the Russian cruiser Admiral Nakimoff arrived from Nagasaki, and the U.S. battleship Kentucky and the U.S. gunboats Helena and Vicksburg steamed in from Amoy.

The departures during the week were:—On the 30th ultimo the British battleship Albion and cruisers Blenheim and Cressy for Singapore; on the 1st instant the German gunboat Iltis left for the same port; on the 3rd instant the Portuguese gunboat Zaire lifted anchor and returned to Macao; and on the 4th the British gunboat Britomart left for Bangkok.

Military School at Whampoa.

The Governor of Kuangtung visited Whampoa on the 1st instant to open a new Military School there, for which a large equipment has recently arrived from Japan. The graduates of this school who wish to become instructors will have to proceed to Peking and undergo a course of four years' instruction there and then return South to undertake their duties. They will receive $200 for expenses of their journey to Peking and $30 per month as pay while there.

Proposed Lights on the West River.

It is said that owing to the large number of sand banks and rafts of logs in the West River, which constitute such a danger to the navigation of that waterway, it has been borne in upon a mandarin that it might be as well to emulate the foreigner and light the river. With this object in view the Acting Viceroy of Canton has been approached for his sanction to a scheme for utilising the Pagodas along the river banks as lighthouses. Whether the idea will ever get any further remains yet to be seen, still it is a step in the right direction.

INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Hyderabad, 22nd November.

A Durbar Scare.

During the past fortnight there have been all kind of sinister rumours circulating about plague having broken out amongst the workpeople at Delhi. These rumours are not alluded to by the leading papers, but the people are firmly convinced of their truth and the other day a native gravely assured me that the coronation ceremonies would probably take place in Calcutta and not in Delhi. In the meantime, however, the preparations are actively going on at Delhi and every week sees a host of visitors arriving in Bombay. By the time the function is over I expect a good many of the native Princes will be on the very verge of bankruptcy, for the expenditure will be simply enormous. Every one is vying with his neighbour in order to make the most of this opportunity for ostentation and display. The cost to the Nizam of Hyderabad alone will be something like 10 lakhs of rupees. Elephants, troops, carriages, horses, special trains, besides all the expenses connected with the residence there will necessitate the spending of a great deal of money. The Nizam, it is said in the papers, will head the procession of Princes behind the Viceroy's Elephant, but I have very good reason for stating that he positively refused to go to Delhi at all if he was placed on the same level as other princes, even though at their head. He claimed to be an ally of the British Government, and one who had never borne arms against us. If my information is correct his elephant will accordingly be allowed a place by the side of the Viceroy's and in the Durbar itself he will not come forward with the other Princes to make his profession of allegiance, but will simply rise from his chair near that of the Viceroy, bow to him and then resume his place. It seems a paltry matter, but to the Oriental mind it is one of vital importance. On the whole the general public is getting to be rather sick of the Durbar, which seems to be as much for the Viceroy's glorification as for that of the King-Emperor. Certainly Lord Curzon is a masterful man and is probably stronger at the present moment than any Viceroy since the days of Lord Dalhousie, and his rule apparently is unanimously accepted without a murmur. On the contrary the papers, Indian and English, are lavish in their praise. One good effect of the Durbar will be to promote trade and the circulation of money, at all events temporarily; whether there will be a reaction when the various guests have spent their cash is another matter.

The IXth Lancers

have lately been brought into public notice in a manner contrary to their usual traditions. A good deal of sympathy has been expressed on behalf of the regiment and some say that the punishment is too severe and that the whole battalion should not be made to suffer for the delinquences of a few bad characters. But acts of this kind must be treated in a drastic manner. Although the incidents are not to be compared in atrocity to the outrages committed some time ago by a number of soldiers of a European regiment on some Burmese women, and which were also screened by others of the regiment who must have been cognisant of the facts, the offences, though less in degree, are similar in character. Any laxity on the part of the Imperial authorities in expressing their displeasure would most certainly be met by an outcry from the native Press. No doubt the ordinary native servant is very aggravating, and Thomas Atkins is not very patient even with his own comrades, but he is apt to forget that the native physique is not built so as to bear the kicks and buffets that a European frame can stand with impunity. Enlarged spleen is a common everyday complaint amongst natives, and a blow or a kick is apt to prove fatal. But at all hazards the lesson must be taught, though it is doubtful whether Tommy inflamed by passion and by beer will always remember it. In order to avoid such awkward incidents it would not be a bad thing if a rule were introduced under which an enlarged spleen should be an absolute disqualification for service in a European regiment.

The Viceroy in Rajputana.

Lord Curzon seems to have solved the mystery of perpetual motion, and is absolutely untiring in his visits to all corners of the Empire. Distance is to him no obstacle, and no sooner has he returned from one tour than after a short interval of rest, he starts on another. His last visit has been to Rajputana, the huge congeries of Hindu States, that occupies nearly one-fifth of the Empire, and which is the home of Hindu chivalry and romance. Have any of your readers read "Tod's Annals of Rajasthan"? If not, they would do well to do so. It is, it is true, a huge jungle of historical facts, very badly arranged, but it is a storehouse of romantic and chivalrous tales, which carry one back to the mediaeval days of feudalism. Rajputana, as it is usually called, consists of twenty-one semi-independent States, occupying an area of 132,480 square miles, with a population of over 19 millions. Part of the country is a sandy desert, where lions are still to be found, and the remainder a romantic region of hills and valleys and fortresses, rivers, mountains, streams, and lakes, varied every now and again with the ruins of some ancient city or castle, the scene of some spirited contest between Rajputs and Mahomedans, or of some tribal feud. The chief of these States is Merwar or Odeypur, as it is often called, from its capital. The rulers of the other States are all of the same pure Rajput blood as their chief, and though independent they have from time immemorial been in the habit of receiving their ensigns of rule from the hands of the head of the family. As to the exact origin of the Rajputs there is some mystery. One tradition traces their descent from a Persian Prince, whose wife was a Christian princess, the daughter of the Emperor Maurice of Constantinople, but Tod disputes this legend, and maintains that the founder of the race came from Ajodhia, or the modern Oudh.

The Patron Goddess

of Odeypur is Bowani, the goddess of blood, and the tradition runs that she appeared in a vision to the founder of the race, and told him that she would only extend her protection on condition that when attacked by a foreign foe, at least twelve rulers in succession should sacrifice their lives. Each was to be installed as ruler, if only for three days, and was to devote himself to her as a sacrifice. And faithfully has this tradition been maintained.

The Ancient Capital

has been three times besieged by Imperial armies, and on each occasion have twelve of the royal blood immolated themselves in its defence. The first sack and siege was undertaken by Alla-ud-Deen, about A.D. 1280, with the object of carrying off the beautiful Padmani the bride of the regent Bheemsi. The first attack failed, but in 1290 Alla-ud-Deen again besieged the town. Again the vision of Bowani presented itself to the anxious Rana with the ominous words: "I am hungry!" "What!" exclaimed the Rana, "not yet satisfied though eight thousand of my kin were late an offering to thee?" "I must have royal victims," was the inexorable reply, "and if twelve who wear the diadem bleed not for Cheetore the land will pass from the line." The Rana had twelve sons; one of these he had conveyed to a place of safety and then he sacrificed the remaining eleven, sending forth one each day with the royal diadem to meet the same fate, and he himself forming the twelth. But before this final act of self-devotion another awful sacrifice had to be performed namely

The Johur,

in which the "females are immolated to preserve them from pollution or captivity. The funeral pyre was lighted within the great subterranean retiral, in chambers impervious to the light of day, and the defenders of Cheetore beheld in procession the Queens, their own wives and daughters to the number of several thousands. The fair Padmani closed the throng which was augmented by whatever of female beauty or youth could be sought by Tartar lust. They were conveyed to the cavern, and the opening closed upon them, leaving

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them to find security from dishonour in the devouring element." This accomplished, the Rana, clothed in yellow robes as a sign of his self-sacifice, rushed forth with a select band of Rajputs to seek for and find his death. The Mahomedan conqueror "took possession of an inanimate capital strewn with brave defenders, the smoke yet issuing from the recesses where lay consumed the once fair object of his desire, and since that devoted day the cavern has been sacred: no eye has penetrated its gloom, and superstition has placed as its guardian a huge serpent whose venomous breath extinguishes the light which might guide intruders to the 'place of sacrifice'." (Tod: "Annals of Rajasthan." Meiwar.) Space will not allow me to narrate of the two other sieges Cheetore had to sustain, one by Baber and the last by Akbar. On both occasions there was the same heroic defence, although on the last the Rana proved himself unworthy of his blood and sought safety in flight, leaving his kinsmen to suffer the onslaught of the invaders. After this last sack Cheetore was deserted and her palaces were left to fall into ruins in which condition they still remain. But

The Rajput Tradition

of chivalrous honour and fidelity to their word has been maintained to the present, although it must be owned that their standard of honour does not exactly correspond with our own. In course of time the Rajput Princes had all to succumb to the Moguls and with one exception have all sent at one time or the other a Rajputni Princess to the Imperial harems. That one exception is Odeypore or Meiwar, which boasts that its royal family has never undergone this degradation.

It is amongst these scenes that Lord Curzon has been spending the last fortnight. He visited Kotah, Odeypur, Cheetore, and last of all Ajmere. But he does not visit merely as a curious sightseer. Wherever he goes he endeavours to leave a mark behind him, and whenever possible takes steps to restore the relics of former grandeur from the decay into which they have been allowed to fall. This he has done especially at Ajmere, where the beautifully situated lake, which had been allowed to become empty, has been refilled, and the marble palaces and temples which adorned its banks have been restored. It was to see with his own eyes the results of the restoration ordered on the occasion of his visit three years ago that he revisited Ajmere. Certainly Lord Curzon is a many-sided man with broad sympathies. He interests himself in everything, and whatever he touches he endeavours to adorn.

LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

14th November.

The Kaiser's Visit.

"The visit of a great and friendly sovereign to his nearest relative," said Mr. Balfour in the course of his speech at the Guildhall on Tuesday, "has been made the text of the wildest and most fantastic inventions which I think even an inventive Press has ever discovered." The Prime Minister was, of course, referring rather to the Continental than to the British newspapers; but the home journals have not been altogether free from blame in the matter. The circumstance that the Emperor's visit will be closely followed by one from the King of Portugal has prompted the theory that his visit has reference to the Anglo-German-Portuguese agreement with regard to South Africa, and that we shall shortly hear of the division of Portuguese East Africa between Germany and England, Delagoa Bay of course falling to us. Since the Prime Minister and the Colonial Secretary were both invited to Sandringham on the King's Birthday to meet the Kaiser it is not unnatural to conclude that advantage was taken of the visit to discuss some international question; but there is no reason to doubt that the visit is in the main of a purely personal character.

Shoots and Theatricals.

The time has been mainly spent in shooting pheasants, partridges, ducks, and ground-game. The Emperor, though he can use but one arm and hand, is a splendid shot; and with game abundant, as it is on the Sandringham estate, and with three loaders to keep him constantly supplied, his Imperial Majesty has accounted for a good many hundreds of birds since his arrival on Saturday after inspecting the "Royals," of which he is Honorary Colonel, at Shorncliffe; and in the evenings there have been concerts, theatricals, and a variety entertainment. On Wednesday night the performers were Albert Chevalier and Mr. Goldin, a clever conjuror who is not appearing at the Palace Theatre of Varieties. The Kaiser seems to have taken a keen delight in Chevalier's coster songs. To-night Sir Henry Irving is to appear in Sir Conan Doyle's little one-act play, "Waterloo," and Mr. Bourchier in Leo Trevor's "Dr. Johnson." Sir Henry performs a wonderful feat of travelling in order to obey his Majesty's command to Sandringham. He is playing this week at Belfast. He left there last night after the performance, travelling through by special train and steamer, and he leaves Wolferton at 1.40 to-morrow morning, travelling in the same way to fulfil his engagement at Belfast in the evening.

Birthday Honours.

Until a week or two ago it was not expected that there would be any birthday honours owing to the official celebration of the King's birthday having taken place in the summer; and what with the Coronation and the conclusion of the war a prodigious list of titles and decorations have already been granted this year. However, another long list has been issued, composed for the most part of civil servants, the majority of whose names are quite unknown to the general public. There is indeed a widespread feeling that the thing has been a little overdone, and this feeling has been voiced in the House of Commons by Mr. Gibson Bowles, who, having long abandoned all hopes of the political promotion to which his talents would certainly entitle him, is quite indifferent as to whom he may offend by his outspokenness. There are no new peerages, but there are eight baronetcies, including Col. Makins, Mr. A. H. Brown, M.P., and Mr. Prevost, the Governor of the Bank of England. The man on whom honours have been most lavishly showered is Sir Joseph Dimsdale, the retiring Lord Mayor. He got a baronetcy at the Coronation; and now he has in addition a Privy Councillorship—the first ever conferred personally upon a Lord Mayor (though every Lord Mayor of London is a Privy Councillor during his year of office), and the Knight Commandership of the Victorian Order.

The City Chamberlainship.

In addition to all this Sir Joseph has just been unanimously elected by the liverymen of London to the office of Chamberlain of the City, an office which has been kept vacant for him ever since the death of old ex-Alderman Cotton nearly a year ago. The arrangement was recently denounced by the "Daily News" as a flagrant job, the office being described as a sinecure. On the face of it, it would certainly seem that an office which can be kept vacant for a particular man for all this time must be something in the nature of a sinecure; but the corporation have decided that it shall not be so in future. They have raised the salary from £2,000 to £2,500, rising to £3,000 a year, and they have stipulated that the holder shall carry on no other profession or occupation. The City Chamberlain is the Treasurer of the City, the custodian of its funds and all its valuables; and if he does not delegate his duties to others he will have plenty to do. Sir Joseph does not, however, intend to give up his seat in Parliament, and the new Lord Mayor holds that he need not, as membership of the Commons is "neither a profession nor an occupation." Most M. P's are inclined to think their duties give them considerable occupation. The "Daily News" in its strictures overlooked one important point. The City Chamberlainship is by ancient custom always given to an ex-Lord Mayor; and it is impossible to point to any other man among the aldermen who have passed the chair who is nearly so well qualified for the office as Sir Joseph Dimsdale.

The Lord Mayor's Show.

Sir Marcus Samuel, the new Lord Mayor, gave us a really pretty and interesting Lord Mayor's show on Monday. The particular livery companies to which the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of the year belong always take a prominent part in these pageants; and Sir Marcus is a member of the Gardeners and Spectacle Makers. The first contributed a magnificent floral car, and the second a car representing the condition of optical science and the making of optical and other scientific instruments in the Sixteenth Century. Then another striking feature of the show was the inclusion of cars illustrating three epochs in the evolution of our navy—one bearing a huge model of H.M.S. Great Harry of the time of Henry VIII, another, one of Nelson's Victory, and a third of H.M.S. King Edward VII, the latest and most modern of battleships.

The Guildhall Banquet.

The banquet will be memorable as the first addressed by Mr. Balfour as Prime Minister of England. His speech had evidently been very carefully prepared. It was very felicitous in expression, and since it is the custom for Premiers on these occasions to address themselves to questions of foreign rather than domestic politics, and as since the conclusion of the war political parties have not been sharply divided on any question of foreign politics, it was a speech which in the main commends itself to everyone except the extreme Little Englanders. Mr. Balfour is very optimistic with regard to South Africa; he admits that the war "dried up every source of wealth in the Transvaal and Orangia," but he nevertheless believes that "after not many months" we shall have "brought the condition of these Colonies to a higher state of material prosperity than they were ever in before they became integral portions of the British Empire." Of Mr. Chamberlain's Mission he spoke in the most sanguine terms, and to the Colonial Minister himself he referred in the most generous terms of laudation. "The Mother Country," he said, "has sent out the ablest of her sons." In dealing with our foreign relations he was equally optimistic, in spite of the anti-British feeling which has recently shown itself on the Continent, and which he does not deny may have a deeper cause than our war with the Boers.

The Education Bill.

On Tuesday Mr. Balfour proposed his "guillotine" resolution, for closing the clauses of the Education Bill in batches on different dates. Of course the Liberals protested, and rallied strong in support of a denunciatory amendment moved by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. But the "guillotine" has been used three times before in the House, and twice out of those three times it was by a Liberal Government, the most notable occasion being of course that of the Home Rule Bill of 1893. The Liberals have so far a case, that the debates

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up to the present, long as they have been, have been proportionately fruitful. It cannot be said that the time has been wasted by the Opposition, as they have wrung from Mr. Balfour concessions which have gone far to alter the whole shape of the Bill. Indeed one concession—the adoption of Col. Kenyon-Slaney's amendment, by which the religious instruction in Church schools will be controlled by the managers and not by the clergyman, has aroused such bitter opposition in the Church that the Government has now more to fear from its supporters than from its opponents. However, the "guillotine" was adopted by a substantial majority, and the first batch of undebated clauses were put to the vote last night.

THE UNITED STATES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Boston, Mass., 11th November.

A Success for the President.

The administration of President Roosevelt has received its first indorsement at the hands of the people when, in the elections just held, the Republican party again gains a majority of the lower House of Congress. They will have at least twenty-four more members than will the Democrats and twenty-four means a comfortable working majority on party measures. The Senate in which the dominance of the Republicans was not at all in doubt, will surely have no less members of that party than before and may gain one or two.

How noteworthy this Republican victory is can best be realised by remembering that the House of Representatives will have a larger Republican majority than ever given in an "off" year (the election in the middle of a Presidential term) for the party in power, with the single exception of 1870, when President Grant's administration won a Republican House with 35 majority. But in 1870, with the Civil War but five years ended, the Republicans held several Southern States practically by force, while in 1902 the "Solid South" meant 119 Democrats and 6 Republicans The North and West gave, therefore, 62 Democrats and 119 Republicans.

From the time of Jackson to that of McKinley no President received the compliment of the election in the middle of his term of a House and Senate controlled by his own party, save in the exceptional years during and immediately following the Civil War. From 1861 to 1871 the House did not contain a full representation of the entire number of States, but in the middle of Grant's second term he found himself confronted with a House controlled by the opposition party. Hayes and Arthur had the same experience and so did Cleveland and Harrison.

At the election in 1894, after the passage of the Wilson bill, President Cleveland's party lost the house to the Republicans by an almost clean sweep of the country, so great that it swept Kentucky and North Carolina into the Republican column, gave the Republicans a majority of the Representatives from Missouri and sent solid Republican delegations from nearly every Western State. It was the greatest rebuke given to a party in power by the voters of the country in an off year.

President McKinley was the first President to overcome this weakness and meet the approval of the whole country at the Congressional election in the middle of his term. But that was in 1898, when the country was enthusiastic over the successful war with Spain, and not such a test as that of Roosevelt's Administrations.

McKinley had a united party, the support of the gold Democrats and the enthusiasm of a successful foreign war, and yet the Republican majority in the House elected that year, was only 13.

The Republican Success.

Roosevelt had a re-united Democratic party to face as well as some division in his own party on the tariff question: on the other hand, the Republicans had with them many favourable forces, the chief of which was the re-appointment of nearly all the ballot-counting States, in accordance with the census of 1900. By this the Northern States, which had grown in population more rapidly than the South, had more representatives added. A second influence was the settlement of the coal strike. A third was the immense crops of the West and the high tide of prosperity now prevailing throughout the grain-growing belt. The Northwest was doubtless made nearly unanimous by the President's activities against the Northern Securities merger. Idaho and Montana have elected Republican Congressmen for the first time in many years.

The chief field of Democratic success in the North is in the cities and there they are unquestionably gaining ground. The party caters to the labour union element and in New York went even further in the declaration that the coal mines should be owned by the nation. At the time of the adoption of this plank by the State Convention, the coal strike was still on, and the anger of the public hot against the coal operators. The sudden settlement of the strike nullified in a large degree the effect of the plank, but it is indicative, nevertheless, of the Democratic party in the North.

Curiously enough, by the way, the Democracy of the south draws its strength from a directly opposite class, the well-to-do business men, planters, and old southern aristocracy, make the party so nearly unanimous that in several States the Republicans do not find it worth while even to nominate candidates: a democracy whose chief object is to keep the negroes from the privileges of citizenship which the ballot brings. Were the negro question not the overshadowing one in the section, many, if not all, of the southern democrats would naturally be Republicans, for in that party they would find more congenial company and its protective policies they find increasingly beneficial to their section.

The President's Triumph.

One unmistakable result of the elections is that Roosevelt is more certain than before, if it can be expressed that way, to be the candidate of his party for President in 1904. To him, to his personality, and to his administration of his office, is given in a very large degree the credit of the victory.

Most effective of all contributing influences, was doubtless his courage in grappling with the coal strike situation, and his final success in effecting a settlement. How that came about, how the operators were finally forced by sheer pressure of public opinion to consent to arbitration, how the influence and good offices of J Pierpont Morgan were enlisted, you doubtless know long before this. But the President, in the two weeks that intervened between the operators' flat refusal, and their grudging assent, had his qualities of courage, patience, and common sense put to uncommon test.

The Coal Commission.

The final result is a commission of seven men, appointed by the President, a commission whose membership is endorsed by both sides, and by whose decision, when given, both sides have in advance pledged themselves to abide. The personnel of the commission is as follows:—

Brigadier-General John M. Wilson, U.S.A., retired; 65 years old; an eminent engineer, for a time Superintendent at West Point.

Judge George Gray, of the United States Circuit Court; 62 years old; a graduate of Princeton and Harvard, formerly a Democratic Senator from Delaware, a member of the Peace Commission at Paris, one of the representatives of this country at The Hague.

Edward Wheeler Parker, of Washington, D.C.; 42 years old; chief statistician of the coal division of the Geological Survey, editor of the "Engineering and Mining Journal."

Edgar E. Clark, of Des Moines, Iowa; 46 years old; Grand Chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, has held this office for twelve years, by disposition in favour of conciliation, and has been notably successful in negotiations to prevent strikes.

Thomas H. Watkins, of Scranton, Penn. formerly an independent coal operator, and said not to have been in favour with the big coal companies now included among the chief operators, is interested in Mexican railroads.

Bishop John L. Spalding, of Peoria, Illinois; 62 years old: an eminent Catholic prelate and scholar, has sharply denounced trusts, and appears to have been in sympathy with the strikers.

Carroll D. Wright, of Washington, D. C.; 62 years old; has been United States Commissioner of Labour for many years, recently elected President of Clark University in Worcester, Mass.

The Commission has spent a week in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, closely examining the mines and their methods of operation, and examining as well the manner of life of the workingmen. They have sought information below ground as well as above, and, dressed in rubber boots, overalls and jumpers, and carrying safety lamps, they have gone into the farthest recesses of the mines, observing conditions and questioning the men they found there.

This week they will begin their formal sessions, at which testimony from both sides will be taken. They have made but one announcement so far, that whatever changes they will recommend, if any, shall go into effect with November 1.

25th November.

Four Great Questions.

When Congress comes into session next Monday it will find waiting four important and in many ways perplexing questions—Trusts, Cuba, Inter-Oceanic Canal, and the Tariff. That it will take up and settle all four it is scarcely reasonable to hope for two reasons: First, this is the short session of Congress; second, the knowledge that the next Congress will also have a Republican majority in both branches makes it natural to pass along to that for longer consideration the more troublesome and less pressing questions.

With Regard to Trusts.

President Roosevelt is expected in his message to make definite recommendations and to urge action with his characteristic vigor. How far Congress will go toward meeting him is an interesting problem. The Protectionist policy has made the Republican party since the Civil War the representative of the manufacturer and the corporation and now it is to be asked to direct and check the form of business development that has resulted. Even eliminating the influence which the corporation can, and doubt-

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less will, exert, the legislator will see on the one hand the danger of a drastic measure which might unsettle the fabric of existing prosperous business conditions and, on the other, the danger of the resentment of the ordinary citizen if something definite is not done.

The Question of Cuba

has taken on an unpleasant phase. It will be remembered that Congress at its last session, neglected to pass a law providing for a diminution of duty on imports from Cuba, the neglect being the result of the strenuous opposition of the beet sugar growers of this country to the admission of Cuban sugar at a lower rate of duty. It will be remembered also that Roosevelt strenuously urged the passage of the measure and after action at that session became impossible, vehemently declared that the next Congress must do its duty by Cuba in granting reduction of duty. It will be remembered, too, that the country at large showed its support of the President in his position and that many Congressmen, even from beet sugar States, found to their surprise that their constituents were with the President in the question instead of with them.

Cuba herself in the way.

The natural outcome, therefore, seemed to be that at the coming session the granting of the concession to the young republic would be quickly accomplished. But now Cuba itself is putting obstacles in the way. It had been planned to effect the reduction of duty on the island products through the medium of a reciprocity treaty. This treaty provides a reduction of 20 per cent on Cuban sugar. Now the Cuban government is holding out for more, and in so doing is delaying the signing of the treaty so that it is doubtful if it will be ready for submission to Congress next week. But even more important, the present Congress has shown itself unfriendly to reciprocity treaties in general and its sanction of one with Cuba would be the result only of a sense of obligation to do something for the island. Cuba's action in demanding more than the United States offers may lead to resentment and that to failure altogether.

European influence.

The disposition which the island government shows is ascribed to the growth of European influence there. The abolition of beet sugar bounties in Europe has opened a market for Cuban sugar and made the Island less dependent on the American market. President Palma is a friend of America but he has lost support among his people. A combination of Nationalists and Radicals has chosen as President of the lower house of the Cuban legislature Gen. Portuondo, conspicuous for his opposition to American policies.

With America willing to grant tariff reduction only as a friendly concession and gratuity and with Cuba disposed to resent the proffer made as insufficient and unwelcome, the outcome is by no means clear.

The Canal Scheme.

The Bill which Congress passed at its last session providing for the construction of an inter-oceanic canal declared for the Panama route, but provided that if a clear title to the property of the old Panama Canal Company could not be obtained, and if a satisfactory treaty with Colombia could not be made, the President should proceed to construct a canal by the Nicaragua route. What met with most doubt has proved easiest of solution. The Attorney-General reports that the French Panama Company can give a clear title, sufficiently guaranteed. But Colombia is delaying consent to a treaty which meets American desires. The United States insists upon securing perpetual control of the strip of territory through which the canal shall be constructed. Colombia maintains that this would be a concession of her sovereignty forbidden by her constitution. The American authorities insist that there is nothing in her constitution to prevent. Meantime, Nicaragua, taking fresh hope, is urging the choice of its route.

Congress may find the whole question of question of route once more laid before it for final decision.

No Revision of the Tariff

The section of the Republican party which believes that a revision of the tariff is advisable is not likely to press for action at the short session of Congress. Without this subject there is abundance of work before Congress at this session and the demand for tariff change, while apparently deep-seated, is not especially urgent. Furthermore the deferring of the matter for a year may serve to effect a better agreement among Republicans on the general policy than now obtains.

The New Speaker.

The successor of David B. Henderson as Speaker of the House of Representatives is already substantially selected, though the formal choice will not be made until a year hence. The man is Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois, familiarly known to his fellow members as "Uncle Joe" and the "Watch Dog of the Treasury." Enough Republican members of the lower branch of the next Congress have already declared themselves in his favour to assume a majority in the Republican caucus and the party will unquestionably abide by the majority vote of the caucus.

The man who would thus step into the position accounted only second in importance to the Presidency itself is in point of years in service in Congress the Nestor of the House. By next March he will have served fourteen terms, or twenty-eight years, and this service has been continuous with the exception of one break of two years. He is now sixty-six years old. In some particulars his career resembles that of Speaker Henderson in that he began life in humble circumstances, moved West while young and established himself with the new civilisation there.

The American Home.

His reputation as a special champion of economy in government expenditures dates back to the early nineties when he was made chairman of the Committee of Appropriations in the Congress which first elected "Tom" Reed Speaker. Yet while he scrutinises each project carefully and effectively condemns wastefulness and extravagance he cannot be said to be parsimonious. He is a ready and forceful debater and skilled in repartee. In private life he is genial and has a host of friends.

The determining factor which settled the choice of Cannon as Speaker with so little show of contest is that he comes from the West and that section claims as of right the Speakership since the East has the Presidency.

The Socialist Menace.

One feature of the recent elections throughout the country which escaped immediate attention was the notable increase of the Socialist vote. The 86,000 votes which that party cast in 1900 have increased in two years to more than 400,000, and even this figure may prove to be too low an estimate. The strength of the movement is confined to no State or section; though it is most marked in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

The party while declaring for government ownership of public service corporations and for similar policies, is really more truly the expression of discontent among certain classes and elements at the methods and influence of corporations. It is more radical than the Democratic party though without any very definite progress or policy.

It finds its chief support in the large cities of the country and in this is curiously the opposite of the recent Populist movement which, with somewhat similar principles, draws its strength from the farming sections, chiefly of the West. At any rate the Socialist movement has become one that must be reckoned with by the politicians, for if its rate of increase should be maintained through the coming two years it would cast more than a million votes in the next Presidential election.

Meetings.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Council held in the Board Room on Thursday, the 11th of December, 1902, there were present: Messrs. W. G. Bayne (Chairman), H. De Gray, S. A. Hardoon, R. Inglis, H. R. Kinnear, P. F. Lavers, C. O. Liddell, O. Meuser, the Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary.

The usual formal business is transacted.

Volunteers, New Riding School.—The purchase of a piece of land suitable for the site of a new riding school, situated at the corner of the Gordon and Markham Roads, is decided upon. The area to be acquired is Mow 4.835 and the price Tls. 1,100 per mow.

New Recreation Ground and Park.—It is decided to accept the offer of Mr. W. James Stuckey, an eminent landscape gardener, to prepare plans and designs for the laying out of this property with advice as to the disposition of trees, shrubs, etc.

Land at Yu Yuen Gardens.—A proposal to enclose and turf the spare land recently acquired in this neighbourhood is approved, to cost Tls. 1,000, the amount to be included in the forthcoming Budget.

Northern District Market.—The Engineer reports that the work of raising the site for this market and the plans for its erection are being actively taken in hand.

Superannuation.—The following code of rules is approved to govern the superannuation fund for the staff, to be established next year, subject to Confirmation by the Ratepayers.

1.—In these rules the expression "employé" shall mean an officer of the Council, having a domicile of origin in Europe the Colonies or America, and serving under a three years' agreement.

2.—From and after the 1st January, 1903, a contribution shall be made to the Fund by every employé, who has attained the age of 21 years, of 5 per cent of the monthly salary drawn by him, and the Council will deduct such contribution from such salary and pay it into the Fund.

3.—For every such sum contributed by such employé the Council will pay into the Fund a contribution equal to twice the employé's contribution.

4.—The Council will allow compound interest on the sums so contributed at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, calculated half-yearly on the 31st March and the 30th September in each year.

5.—The Council will cause accounts to be kept of the amounts contributed by each employé and of the Council's contribution in respect thereof and of all interest added thereto.

6.—An employé who has served the Council for twenty consecutive years, or who has attained the age of fifty years, or who has become incapacitated for service through illness or accident not brought

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SUMMARY OF GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE, FOREIGN, SEPTEMBER QUARTER.

	1902.		1901.		1900.	
	No. of Houses.	Rental Assessment.	No. of Houses.	Rental Assessment.	No. of Houses.	Rental Assessment.
		Tls.		Tls.		Tls.
Central District	533	849,777	527	829,455	515	748,784
Western do.	316	327,736	285	299,044	261	277,006
Northern do.	757	394,628	714	356,521	662	321,846
Eastern do.	248	279,204	194	230,967	183	222,193
Total	1,854	1,851,345	1,720	1,715,986	1,621	1,569,829
Occupied by Foreigners	1,611	1,661,076	1,475	1,516,106	1,390	1,375,187
do. Natives	94	130,740	73	135,170	58	107,640
do. do.	123	...	122	...	131	...
Unoccupied	26	59,529	50	64,710	42	87,002
Total	1,854	1,851,345	1,720	1,715,986	1,621	1,569,829
Tax collected @ 10%						
Central District		20,816		19,962		17,708
Western do.		7,887		7,052		6,171
Northern do.		9,534		8,577		7,430
Eastern do.		6,610		5,523		5,448
t,		44,849		41,114		36,757

A. Johnsford,
Overseer of Taxes.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE, NATIVE, SEPTEMBER QUARTER.

	1902.		1901.		1900.	
	No. of Houses.	Rental Assessment.	No. of Houses.	Rental Assessment.	No. of Houses.	Rental Assessment.
		$		$		$
Central District	13,645	2,538,465	13,778	2,368,616	13,707	2,351,642
Western do.	6,516	311,339	6,459	269,057	6,330	266,917
Northern do.	13,048	1,004 042	13,147	914,593	13,100	924,714
Eastern do.	9,901	516,439	9,595	454,706	9,669	463,022
Total	43,111	4,370,285	42,979	4,006,972	42,896	4,006,895
Occupied by Natives	41,209	4,152,141	40,449	3,743,225	35,147	3,301,276
do. ,, Foreigners...	535	134,684	817	119,319	781	110,098
Unoccupied	1,067	83,510	1,713	144,428	6,968	595,521
Total	43,111	4,370,285	42,979	4,006,972	42,896	4,006,895
Tax collected @ 10 %						
Central District		62,289		57,236		53,836
Western do.		7,563		6,201		5,006
Northern do.		24,805		22,340		19,318
Eastern do.		12,504		10,737		9,310
Total		107,161		96,564		87,530

A. Johnsford,
Overseer of Taxes.

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SUMMARY OF LICENSE FEES, &c., FOR NOVEMBER

Description.	1902. No. of Licences &c.	1902. License Fee.	1902. Total from 1st January.	1901. No. of Licences &c.	1901. License Fee.	1901. Total from 1st January.	1900. No. of Licences &c.	1900. License Fee.	1900. Total from 1st January.
Foreign.		$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Hotels and Taverns	...	...	4,296.66	...	...	3,350.28	1	18 06	2,851.89
Foreign and Native.									
Billiard and Bowling Saloons	...	...	432.00	...	...	452.50	1	3.00	408.00
Cargo and Ferry Boats	1,195	883.17	7,628.33	912	672.59	6,873.84	1,029	759.83	6,444.31
Carts and Waggons	529	1,067.00	12,533.70	491	993.00	10,403.50	330	668.50	8 379.00
Dogs	18	18.00	931.00	11	11.00	991.00	9	9.00	1,459.00
Foreign Liquor Sellers	 4	133.34	10,328.90	...	...	5,522.67	...	...	2,866.67
Livery Stables	P. 628 C. 539	2,784.00	28,777.00	P. 527 C. 439	2,283.00	24,273.50	P. 438 C. 341	1,982.00	23,660.59
Private Ponies	164	122.83	4,124.31	32	20.99	3,139 85	31	27.80	3,140.99
,, Carriages	48	139.00	9,309.83	31	87.00	7,867.34	30	81.00	7,743.50
,, Jin-ric-shas	188	341.94	30,468.56	266	513.62	26,046.71	175	350.00	22,753.82
Pork Shops and Stalls	48	29 00	2 364.50	51	30.00	2,38 .00	37	22.50	1,927.00
Restaurants	1	20.00	4,560.70	...	...	2,75 .00	...	...	942.00
Steam Launches	56	116.00	2,270.00	54	108.00	2,046.00	36	72.00	1,845.00
Theatres, Concerts, etc.	24	276.00	3,030.00	31	340.00	3,377.0	32	362.00	3,028.67
Native.									
Boats	1,429	435.95	4,724.09	1,425	459.26	4,672.78	1,259	393.53	4 677.51
Jin-ric-shas	5,166	7,749.00	88 395.50	5,921	7,831.50	83,737.50	4,406	6,609.00	76,422.0
Lodging Houses	2	12.00	5,463.60	21	54.00	4,051.00	...	...	...
Opium Shops and Stores	1,556	6,356.50	67,007.25	1,487	5,772.50	50 928.00	1,281	4,076.50	58,435.50
Pawn-shops	...	...	13,721.89	...	...	9,707.34	101	1,196.77	8,644 98
Sampans	209	209.00	1,858.50	221	221.00	1,703.00	184	184.00	1,642.50
Tea-shops	429	590.60	6,302.50	440	545.00	5,977.20	431	535.70	6,107.90
Wheel-barrows	6,352	4,157.21	42,381.10	5,767	3,667.26	35,443.26	4,430	2.810.77	30,418.74
Wine-shops	7	31.50	7,662.50	...	...	7,304.00	124	331.00	7,127.00
Lotteries	...	...	...	...	...	19,963.33	4	4,575.00	47,835.00
	Total...$	25,482.04	356,571.71	Total...$	23,624.63	332,052 60	Total...$	25,912.96	329,761.48
Land Tax	Tls.	2,959.40	217,536.00	Tls.	37 03	218,838.64	Tls.	119.40	211,156.98
Dues on Merchandise	,,	...	132,454.96	,,	...	97,569.19	,,	...	92,600.64
G. M. Rate (Foreign)	,,	11,723.76	173,228.61	,,	10,674.37	155,114.24	,,	8,060 45	142,623.94
do. (Native)	$	33,083.84	407,361.21	$	23,768 49	361,535.56	$	23,171.43	353,378.74
			$ cts.			$ cts.			$ cts.
Slaughter-House Fees	41	1,735.19	17,297.38	38	1.573.10	17.567.53	34	2,012.38	15,726.64
Market Fees	1,408	1,933.50	21,101.00	1,280	1,938.50	19,968.00	1,186	1,733.50	18,782.00
Isolation Hospital Fees	46	237.00	2,866.00	51	258.00	2,502.00	48	191.00	2,202.50
Subscription o/a Police on outside Roads	6	99.00	366.00	2	30.00	312.00	1	9.00	312.00
Jin-ric-sha Tickets sold	94,722	...	...	84,334	...	..	78,331	..	...
,, ,, redeemed	101,046	...	..	97,268	..	..	71,979	...	...

A. JOHNSTON,
Overseer of Taxes.

about by his own misconduct, shall be entitled to retire from the Council's service and to receive the whole sum accumulated in his name in the books of the Fund.

7.—In the event of the death of an employé the whole of such sum shall be payable to his widow, children, or legal personal representative.

8.—In case an employé leaves the Council's service voluntarily, and not to escape dismissal, he shall be entitled to receive one third of such sum, the remaining two thirds reverting to the Council.

9.—In case an employé is dismissed for misconduct or is guilty of fraud he shall forfeit all claim upon the Fund.

10.—In case the Council, at the expiry of an agreement with an employé, does not wish to renew such agreement through no fault of the employé, such employé shall be entitled to the whole sum accumulated in his name in the books of the Fund.

11.—Every employé shall be entitled to inspect the account in his name with the Fund at all reasonable times, and the Council will furnish him on the 30th June in each year with a copy of such account.

12.—The salary on which the contribution shall be calculated shall be the actual pay drawn in local currency, including pay for acting appointments, but exclusive of allowance, if any.

13.—Leave of absence shall not be reckoned as breaking or diminishing continuous service; during such leave the contributions shall be reckoned on the pay the employé actually receives.

Semaphore Service.—Letter from the French Council is submitted containing the details of the cost of this Service during 1902. A cheque for Tls. 1,326.85, representing the Council's moiety of the charge, is authorised for issue.

Fire Brigade.—From successive reports by the Fire Commission the Council learns that in the opinion both of the Commission and of the Foremen of the Brigade the appliances now in possession of the Department are quite sufficient to cope with fire in any building at present in Shanghai, but that it is advisable that the number of hydrants be considerably increased. This opinion is based upon enquiry made in regard to the recent fire at the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha building and upon a series of tests which have taken place during the past fortnight.

Upon the recommendation of the Commission it is decided to include in the forthcoming code of Foreign Building Rules provision for stand pipes from the ground floor of all lofty buildings to the top storey, with an iron ladder to each storey. It is also resolved to request the S. F. D. Supplies Committee to submit definite recommendations as to the number and positions of new hydrants required.

Volunteers.—It is decided to record for general information certain impending changes in the command of the Corps. Under a proposal which has received the Council's final sanction application has been made to the War Office for the services of a Field Officer to be seconded for duty with the Corps for a term of years; this officer will, upon the lines already adopted in Hongkong, be in command of the Corps while fulfilling all those duties in connection therewith usually undertaken by the Adjutant. The Council has authoritative reason for believing that this procedure, if the application is successful, cannot fail to be accompanied by more activity and general efficiency among the units of which the S.V.C. is comprised.

It is also proposed that the Officer thus appointed shall take charge of the Municipal Gaol.

Widening Road Widening.—The purchase is recorded of a five-foot strip of unregistered land on the west side of this road between the Haining and Range Roads at the rate of Tls. 6 000 per mow, in accordance with an undertaking given in 1898, the area surrendered being 1 fun 3 li 7 hao.

The meeting then adjourns.

The following are forwarded for publication with the foregoing minutes:—

POLICE WEEKLY REPORT.

Return of apprehensions, etc., made by the Police during the week ending the 6th of December, 1902.

Offences.	No. of Apprehensions.
Arson	1
Breach of garbage regulation	22
Breach of other Municipal regulations	79
Burglary	3
Cutting and Wounding	1
Fraud	3
Gambling	2
Larceny from persons	1
Larceny from dwellings, etc.	62
Miscellaneous cases	442
Riksha Licenses confiscated	300
Wheelbarrow licenses suspended	163
Hand Cart ,, ,,	6
Beggars, hawkers and ragpickers	597
Total number of persons coming under the notice of Police	1,682
Chinese dead bodies found in streets	-
Stray dogs captured	26

A. M. BOISRAGON, Capt.,
Captain-Superintendent of Police.

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THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of members of the American Association of China was held on Thursday night at the Chamber of Commerce rooms, 1, Yuen-ming-yuen Road. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. N. Jameson (vice-President), and there was a large attendance of members.

The Chairman—The minutes of the last annual meeting have not been confirmed, but as they have already been published I think we may take them as read.

The minutes were adopted and confirmed.

The Secretary then read the minutes of the last special general meeting, held on the 3rd October, and they were adopted.

The Chairman—Although we have Mr. Frank Ball with us this evening, I am sorry to say that he is no longer our president. He is taking a trip home, and he thought it necessary a few weeks ago to retire from his position as president. The duty therefore falls upon me to-night to take the chair, as your vice-president. This is the report of the Executive Committee of the Association on the work of the year 1902.

During the twelve months just passed the Committee has held seventeen meetings, not including the meetings of sub-committees. Some of the matters which have received the attention of your Committee in the year 1902 have been of great importance. The Committee gave much thought to the resolutions presented at the special general meeting held on 31st March at which the Association took strong action against the proposed increase of the Tariff and expressed its doubt as to the ability and intention of the Chinese Government to abolish the system of internal taxation known as Likin. The second special general meeting of the year was held on 3rd October, when the specific provisions of Art. 8 of the British Treaty for the retention or institution of various forms of internal taxation, in consideration of the abolition of Likin, were unanimously disapproved. The Committee desires to express to the Association its appreciation of the confidence shown it at these special meetings. Before the departure of General Sharretts, U.S.A. Tariff Commissioner, a dinner given to him at the Shanghai Club was largely attended by the members. Early in the year the Committee brought to the attention of the American authorities the delays and uncertainty and the consequent loss to business involved in uncertain telegraphic communications with Newchwang, the Manchurian end of the lines being in the control of Russia. As a result the matter was taken up by the State Department with the Russian Government. There have been no complaints of late in regard to the matter. The Committee received letters in regard to religious toleration in Government colleges in China and forwarded the same to U. S. Minister Conger. A letter was received early in the year signed by 100 Literati in Hangchow asking that the Association use its influence to secure for Educational purposes the indemnity which it was reported the U. S Government proposed to return to China, but no action was taken as the Committee could at that time obtain no information on this subject. About the beginning of the year sub-committees were appointed to co-operate with special sub-committees of the China Association in the preparation and adjustment of specific rates of import duty for the various classified schedules of merchandise. After many joint meetings the lists which were agreed upon by these sub-committees were accepted in their entirety by the British and American Tariff Commissioners. As the members of the Association are already aware, from the correspondence published in the July "Journal," the Committee brought the controversy between the Shanghai Municipal Council and the Consular Body, in regard to procedure for the execution of warrants in the Foreign Settlement, to the attention of the American Asiatic Association in New York, and urged that they use their influence to have those rights maintained for which the Municipal Council and the ratepayers contend. The Committee, whose action was unanimous, feel that the maintenance of these rights is necessary to the welfare of the Settlement and the protection of the natives who reside therein. It may be well to state again concisely the general principle for which we contend. Stated very briefly, it is this. We are opposed to the extradition of any Chinese residing within the Settlements for trial before any other Court, until there has been a preliminary investigation of the charges preferred against him, in the Mixed Court. We believe that only in this way can we, on the one hand, safeguard the liberties of law-abiding Chinese residents in the Settlements, and on the other hand, preserve the autonomy of these Settlements as a self-governing Community. Early in the autumn letters were received from the agent of a local insurance company calling the attention of the Committee to the circumstances connected with the registration of the steamship Kiangsi, a foreign built vessel flying the American flag and registered in the Consulate-General of the United States at Shanghai. As the matter was one which involved principles of great importance to American citizens the entire correspondence relating to it was transmitted through the U. S. Minister at Peking to the Department of State at Washington for consideration. The Committee received a letter protesting against the new regulations put in operation by the health officer of the U.S.A. Consulate-General for the disinfection of such cargo as feathers, bristles, hides, etc., signed by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co., Dodwell and Co., McGregor Bros. and Gow, Gibb, Livingston & Co., Standard Oil Co., Carlowitz & Co., American Trading Co., Fearon, Daniel and Co., China and Japan Trading Co., Wisner & Co, and Frazar & Co. This matter was brought to the attention of the U. S. Consul-General, and a conference of those interested was called at the Consulate at which a modus vivendi was arrived at.

The Association was represented at the funeral of the late Viceroy Liu K'un-yi at Nanking by the Vice-President, Mr. Jas. N. Jameson, and an appropriate memorial scroll was sent to the Liu family on behalf of the Association.

We have, gentlemen, given you a summary of the work in which your Committee has been engaged during the year. It may not be out of place for us now to refer in more general terms to the present status of American interests in China.

On the 20th February the Committee invited Messrs. Goodnow and Seaman, the resident Commissioners appointed to negotiate a treaty with China, in accordance with the Protocol of 1901, to meet them for an informal exchange of views upon such subjects as seemed desirable to embrace in the proposed treaty. Subsequently, the Committee sent to the Secretary of State and to the Commissioners copies of the Resolutions passed at the Special General Meeting of 21st March, and again the similar resolutions passed at the Special General Meeting held on the 3rd October, referring to the proposed increase of import duties in consideration of the abolition of Likin. The Secretary of State in acknowledging the receipt of the latter communication said, "I have read your letter and accompanying resolutions with great interest, and shall take an early opportunity of submitting them to the President." We are unable to give any information as to what progress has been made in the treaty negotiations that have been conducted. We hope there is positive progress and that our Government will finally conclude a treaty which will be a true aid to every American interest connected with China.

The extension of American enterprise in the Far East has been made noticeable by the establishment of the International Banking Corporation, and the operations of the American China Development Company. Branches of the bank have been opened at the principal ports in the East, and it is now authoritatively stated that a large addition to the paid up capital will soon be made, to afford increased efficiency in carrying out a special policy of encouragement to trade between the United States and China. The Development Company holds a concession from the Chinese Government to build a railway from Canton to Hankow. A beginning has been made at the Canton end, and work on the line, already located from Canton to Eutshan, about 38 English miles, will be started early in January 1903.

The question of chief moment, in its immediate effect on our trade relations with China, is the continued decline in silver, the depreciation now amounting to about twenty per cent as compared with the ruling value at the beginning of the year. The derangement in value which has followed is disastrous to business in imports, and it is difficult to forecast the ultimate outcome of existing conditions. At the moment the import business has been checked and is almost paralysed, as the rise in silver values does not keep pace with the increased cost of merchandise at the present adverse exchanges. Should there be a further fall in silver, or no recovery from its present low price, it is not improbable that imports into China will materially decrease, as the silver cost, especially of all textiles, has reached a point which it is believed places many classes of fabrics out of the reach of the masses, who are the chief consumers. A condition such as this presents a most unsatisfactory prospect to Western manufacturers who have been looking to China for increased, not decreased, purchases of their merchandise. Every business man who has commercial relations with China of course wishes to see the trade of this Empire expand, both in imports and in exports; but in any discussion as to how that expansion shall be effected so many complex questions arise that your Committee hesitates to make either argument or suggestion. A happy adjustment of the difficulties which threaten may come through the natural laws of trade; but the fact can not be overlooked that the present value of China's annual imports exceeds the value of her annual exports by fifty million taels, and in searching for her ability to equalise that debit balance nothing satisfactory is discovered but the early development of her great mineral resources.

The payment of the indemnity to the Foreign Powers has given opportunity to the officials to collect by extortionate taxation, three and four times the amount of money actually needed. This may lead to serious consequences affecting both mercantile and missionary interests. There can be little doubt of China's ability to pay the indemnity, but the difficulty arises from the incidence of the

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taxation. It does not fall in the main upon those able to pay, but upon the poorer classes of the people. In the less prosperous provinces and districts of the Empire it imposes a heavy burden upon an already impoverished peasantry. Thus it excites disaffection, and engenders an anti-foreign spirit in the populace. We do not call in question the justice of this form of punishment, but we would call attention to the fact that it is not easily recognised by the ignorant masses. On the contrary, the payment of the indemnity is looked upon by them, and represented to them by those in authority, as a further proof of foreign oppression, and thus may lead to violent uprisings in the future. Disturbances of this character, and feelings which give rise to them, must be prejudicial to the interests of the Merchant, as he seeks to extend the area of his trade, and to the Missionary as he endeavours to carry on his religious work.

The Chairman—The Treasurer, Mr. Roberts, is absent, and I will therefore call upon Mr. Lewis, who has been acting for him, to read the annual report.

Mr. Lewis read the report.

The Chairman—You have heard the report of the Treasurer, audited by Mr. Tucker, and it is in a very satisfactory condition, leaving us a balance of over $200 in the bank, and I propose that it be accepted, if someone will second the proposition.

Bishop Graves seconded the proposition, which was carried.

The Chairman—The next business is the election of the Executive Committee for the ensuing year. By the bye-laws the Committee is required to send notice to no more than 20 names, asking gentlemen to certify whether they will serve if elected. That has been done, and now we have a list of 15 names, but as Dr. Winston is leaving Shanghai his name is out of it, and has been withdrawn. The eleven gentlemen receiving the highest number of votes will be elected.

The following Committee was elected:—

Messrs. A. W. Danforth, C. E. Fisher, Willis E. Gray, Bishop F. R. Graves, A. C. Hunter, P. W. Irvine, Robert E. Lewis, Rev. Dr. A. P. Parker, Rev. Dr. F. L. H. Pott, John P. Roberts, and the Rev. W. P. Bentley.

The next business of the meeting was the election of the chief officers of the committee.

The Chairman—I have much pleasure in recommending to your votes a man who has been with us for a generation. He has been so long with us that we know all about him, and we can elect him with perfect confidence that we are putting the right man in the right place. His record is so clear to all that it is unnecessary for me to detail to you his qualities. We know him to be a man of high character and high intelligence, and that is the man we want as the president of this association. I nominate for you that excellent specimen of honest American manhood, John P. Roberts.

Mr. R. E. Lewis—I should like to see our Vice-President promoted to the office, and thought that perhaps he would permit his name to be nominated. However, I am happy to second his nomination of Mr. Roberts, a man who stands on his own merits. When he returns to Shanghai it will be, I think, a pleasant surprise for him.

Mr. M. Warner proposed, and Mr. F. Ball seconded, that the Secretary should take one ballot on the proposition. This was done, and Mr. Roberts was declared unanimously elected President of the Association.

On the proposition of Mr. Blake, seconded by Mr. J. S. Fearon, the Rev. Hawks Pott was elected Vice-President unanimously by the meeting.

Mr. A. C. Hunter was appointed Treasurer, on the motion of Mr. Irvine, seconded by Mr. F. S. Jacott.

On the motion of Mr. J. S. Fearon, seconded by Mr. F. Ball, an appointment was made to the post of secretary of Mr R. E. Lewis.

Mr. J. S. Fearon proposed that an alteration should be made in article ten making the annual due for non-resident members $2.50 instead of $5.

The Rev. Hawks Pott, in seconding this proposition, said that the reason for the change being suggested was that many non-members who would like to take an active part in the work of the association considered $5 rather a high charge.

The proposition was put to the meeting and carried.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the meeting.

THE EWO COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

The annual meeting of this Company was held at No. 27, the Bund Friday. There were present Mr. R. Inglis (Chairman), Zee Quay-tang and Hong-dow (members of the consulting committee), Jas McKie (Secretary), James Kerfoot (Mill Manager), C. E. Anton, G. Butler, J. D. Clark, Brodie A. Clarke, Fleet, MacHaffie, Viloudaki, Ynen Chong and Zee Lang-char.

The Chairman—The report and accounts have been in your hands for some days and with your permission we will follow the usual custom and consider them as read.

At our last annual meeting I mentioned that prospects for the year now under review were not entirely unsatisfactory and indicated that a good demand for yarns had enabled the management to sell the production of the mill well ahead and I then further drew attention to the prospect of a short crop of China cotton necessitating our having to fall back on India or elsewhere for our supplies of raw material. What I then prognosticated has been confirmed in results, and the profits we made in the early part of our working year have been absorbed very materially by a comparative failure of the native crop having forced us to draw our supplies from India. The cotton thus imported, owing to shrinkage in exchange, made the cost of our yarns produced abnormally high, and this fact combined with extreme depression in demand throughout the late summer and autumn months resulted in our out-put being sold at a loss. When we were working to advantage in November, 1901, we again started night work, but owing to the difficulty of procuring sufficient operatives it had to be abandoned after a period of three weeks. This naturally was very unfortunate but the fact must not be overlooked that while we were thus precluded from increasing our profits we were not incurring that depreciation on the value of our machinery which night work represents. Turning to the accounts you will notice that the working account shows a profit of Tls. 94,336.29 and the balance at debit of profit and loss account is now reduced to Tls. 4,215.83. The interest on overdraft figures at Tls. 5,000 less than last year, while there is an increase in our fire insurance account of some Tls. 3,000 which is explained by our carrying increased stocks of higher values. I take this opportunity of mentioning that the Fire Insurance Association of Shanghai have met us in a very fair manner in regard to an application we made for a reduction in rates when mills were not working at night and we may look for a saving in this connexion. Under the heading of renewals, and repairs we have spent Tls. 16,279.06 and I am glad to be able to say that Mr. Kerfoot, our mill manager reports the entire machinery in excellent order.

The new Treaty, conditionally arranged by Sir James Mackay, does not deal too kindly with native made yarns for instead of paying as at present 7 mace per picul, it is proposed to charge an excise equivalent to double the import duty as laid down in the protocol of 1901. This treaty, however, if ratified, does not come into force until January, 1904.

One is always averse to making any statement regarding the future, but we have begun the year favourably and the production is sold well forward with cotton purchased to cover at prices which show a fair margin of profit. The native cotton crop will probably prove a record yield and as is usual, when the crop is heavy in quantity it is good in quality: prices have been kept up higher than might reasonably have been anticipated by heavy buying for Japan.

Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be very glad to answer to the best of my ability any questions shareholders may desire to ask.

Mr. Butler asked whether it was a demand from Japan or a combination among dealers that caused the excessive price of native cotton.

The Chairman found it difficult to say but his impression was that the price was due to a combination among the Chinese dealers.

Mr. Butler did not wish to criticise the report but, for information, asked if it were necessary to pay this excessive price. It might even be better policy to shut down the mill.

The Chairman said the managers were doing their best to find a cheaper market and the price was not wholly due to a combination of dealers.

Mr. McLeod seconded and the report was adopted.

Mr. Brodie A. Clarke proposed that the following be elected members of the consulting committee for the ensuing year: Messrs. Alex McLeod, Hong Dow, Zee Quay-yang, P. F. Lavers and the senior representative of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.

Mr. MacHaffie seconded and the motion was carried.

It was proposed by Mr. Anton, seconded by Mr. Viloudaki and carried that Mr. G. R. Winegrove be re-elected auditor of the Company.

Report.

THE EWO COTTON SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LD.

REPORT

For presentation at the Seventh ordinary meeting to be held at the office of the General Managers on 19th December, at 3.30 p.m.

The General Managers submit a Statement of Accounts to 31st October, 1902, showing the result of twelve months' working to that date.

During the early part of the year under review local spun yarns were in good request and even on the then comparatively high price of China cotton it was possible to effect sales that showed a moderate margin of profit. As the year progressed the position was adversely affected by the substantial advance in the price of cotton while concurrently depressed markets

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throughout the country caused a stagnation in demand which eventually resulted in the sale of the production at a loss.

The balance at credit of working account is Tls. 94,336.29 and the debit of profit and loss account is now reduced to Tls. 4,215.88.

During the year the sum of Tls. 16,279.06 has been expended on renewals and repairs, and the machinery, as well as the buildings, are in good condition.

Consulting Committee.—On his departure for Europe, Mr. John Prentice resigned his seat on the Committee and Mr. P. F. Lavers was invited to fill the vacancy. In accordance with Article XVII the members retire, but are all eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

Auditor.—Mr. Wingrove has audited the Company's accounts and his re-election to the position requires the confirmation of the shareholders.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Shanghai, 2nd December, 1902.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS, 31st October, 1902.

LIABILITIES.	Tls.
Capital — Authorised 17,500 Shares at Tls. 100 each = Tls. 1,750,000: subscribed 15,000 shares at Tls. 100 each	1,500,000.00
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	337,000.00
Accounts Payable	46,007.20
Uncollected Dividends	196.00
Sundry Creditors	848.37
Tls.	1,884,051.57

ASSETS.	Tls.
Property	138,669.85
Buildings	380,883.75
Plant	993,526.75
Water-supply	29,220.81
Furniture	3,443.37
Mill Stores	11,058.22
Coal	486.32
Cotton Stock	90,666.52
Cotton and Yarn in process	38,529.50
Yarn Stock	85,890.50
Unexpired Fire Insurance premia	10,768.07
Rates and Taxes	300.44
Accounts Receivable	77,907.36
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	544.03
Cash with Compradore	982.76
Advances against Seed Cotton	16,957.38
Profit and Loss Account	4,215.88
Tls.	1,884,051.57

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.

	Tls.
To Balance from last year	13,638.72
,, Interest	23,748.47
,, Fire Insurance	19,376.97
,, Rates and Taxes	1,802.61
,, Repairs and Renewals	16,279.06
,, Directors' Fees	3,750.00
,, Auditors' Fees	250.00
,, General Managers' Commission	19,765.34
Tls.	98,611.17

Cr.

	Tls.
By Balance of Working Account	94,336.29
,, Transfer Fees	59.00
,, Balance	4,215.88
Tls.	98,611.17

E. & O. E.
Shanghai, 25th November, 1902.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

I have examined the Books and Vouchers kept by the General Managers and find the above statement of accounts in accordance therewith.

GEORGE R. WINGROVE,
Auditor.

Amusements.

"IOLANTHE" AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

(BY VOLCANO MARSHALL.)

The Performance on Saturday Night.

A careless song, with a little nonsense in it now and then, does not mis-become a monarch.—Horace Walpole.

But one Puritan amongst them, and he sings psalms to hornpipe.—Shakespeare.

I must confess that I entered the theatre last Saturday night with much misgiving. "It is arrogant presumption," said I, "for any company of amateurs, however gifted, to essay a Gilbert and Sullivan opera, and above all 'Iolanthe.'" This opera, in my judgment, as clever as it is, possesses less sparkle and less melody than any emanating from those mirth-provoking, music-inspiring workers. "Now," said I, resuming my soliloquy, "if the Amateur Dramatic Club had staged 'Pinafore' or 'Mikado,' a weak or raspish voice, or number of weak and raspish voices, the clumsy or woodeny stage presence of singers and stammering orchestration, marring and jarring as they might be, couldn't entirely rob the opera of its many fantastically conceited charms—the names of Gilbert and Sullivan would still remain on the programme. But 'Iolanthe?'—well, I am more than dubious about its artistic success."

It is a task of magnitude for professionals to stage "Iolanthe"—what must it be for amateurs, to do it so intelligently and so entertainingly as has been done by the Amateur Dramatic Club? Only those who have actively participated in amateur entertainments can have conception of the enormous work required, the difficulties and obstacles to be overcome, the time sacrificed; and when these are conquered, the worst situation still remains—the rapidly pulsating heart of a player on facing a critical, although friendly audience.

In this production, Mr. Eric Pollard, as "The Lord Chancellor," is both singer and comedian. In the character he is nearly as artful as the lines of the writer, the music of the composer. He Pollardises the part and he does it well. When he tells "Strephon" to produce an affidavit of a thunderstorm, when he sings: "Said I to myself, said I," he does it with irresistible drollery, and without revealing self-knowledge of the excellence of his performance. The concealment of this self-knowledge by a performer of a leading part is the quintessence of dramatic art even in comic opera. As "Lord Chancellor" Mr. Pollard can agreeably "give agreeable girls away." Pollard is clever.

Miss Mildred Graham, as "Phyllis," had a difficult part. I hardly know which to commend the more, her singing or acting. She has a soprano voice. What it lacks in volume is made up in sweetness. As she came on the stage her appearance was fragrantly pastoral, and as the opera progressed she acted the part and sang the part of the Arcadian shepherdess. I admired her, I might say I loved her, in her love scenes with "Strephon." To most of us love-making in real life is embarrassing, but this embarrassment is softened, for in nearly every instance it takes place in the presence of only two, and they are the interested parties. Love situations on the stage are most trying. But Miss Graham does than so daintily, so innocently, so sweetly, that they please, charm and delight. She is the prima donna of the company.

Miss Florence Ouseley's rendition of the song, "Oh, Foolish Fay" was encored heartily. Her's is a remarkable voice, rich and mellow as the tones of a cathedral bell in those lower notes that grace the score of the "Fairy Queen;" remarkable, not only in depth, but also in power. Her voice pleased; it satisfied.

Mr. Buoyed, as "Strephon," has a sweet tenor voice. Being half fairy and half mortal—a sort of composite creation—he encountered difficulties which he pleasingly overcame.

Miss Jolie Tripps, as "Iolanthe," very acceptably filled the part. She has a sweet soprano voice. It is true.

Mr. V. de Maire's "Earl of Mountararat," Mr. Arthur Clemore's "Earl of Tololler" and Mr. George Prince's "Private Willis" are worthy of high praise.

The three fairies, Miss Valenza, Miss Celia Menzies, and Miss Kitty Bolton, as fairies should be, were airy, graceful, attractive. The chorus was one of the most pleasing features of the opera. The male voices in "Blow, blow! blow!" were particularly fine.

I don't know when I have seen an opera where the costumes were as rich and as handsome as those worn by the local singers.

"Iolanthe," as sung by the Amateur Dramatic Club, goes smoothly. It has spirit; it pleases and delights; so doing, it doesn't hang and drag, like so many amateur performances.

The Amateur Dramatic Club, in giving "Iolanthe," essayed a most difficult task and succeeded. Its members are to be congratulated on their triumph.

SPORT.

Saturday's Paper Hunt.

The paper hunt of Saturday afternoon had for its meeting place the Rubicon Creek, a new and unexplored spot to many people who were present. There was a good turn out of huntsmen, and the small crowd of spectators were repaid by the sight of an excellent finish. The course, laid by Mr. Fearon, was over practically fresh country, and crossed numerous stiff jumps. It started behind the village and led by a devious route near the Soochow Creek, across country and back again, the finishing point not being far from the start. Out of the large field taken Zahn was the only huntsman who came to grief, and he slipped into the water underneath a bridge which was the *causa causans* of a similar accident to the same rider last year. The card at the finish was as follows:—

1.—Mr. Veitch	on	Winter Cherry.
2.— ,, Alderton	,,	Bonaventure.
3.— ,, Keenan	,,	Clansman.
4.— ,, Michie	,,	Mirage.
5.— ,, Böhme	,,	Vedette.
6.— ,, Norcock	,,	Brutus.
7.— ,, Wuillaumier	,,	Conón.
8.— ,, Smyk	,,	Scorer.

As in previous years there will be open house to the members of the Shanghai Paper Hunt Club and their friends at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. Jenner Hogg, at Unkaza, on Christmas Day, after the hunt. The light and heavy weight prizes, to be presented by Mrs. Hogg, have, we understand, been provided by officers of the German Garrison

Football.

UNITED SERVICES v. SHANGHAI FOOTBALL CLUB.

This match took place on the Race Course Polo Ground on Saturday, and was played under Rugby Union Rules. The S. F.C. was not up to its usual strength, but they made up for this by the excellent play of the rear division. In the first half the United Services pressed strongly, and several times looked like scoring. The local men, however, maintained a strong front, and drove their opponents back into their own ground.

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Various conflicting opinions were audible on all sides as to the efficiency of the unpire. He certainly did not assert his authority as players and spectators would have liked him to have done. But, it must be remembered that he was pressed into the service of referee by several players who knew that his knowledge of the game was not sufficient to warrant him taking up such a position.

The Shanghai Football Club were the winners at the close by one goal and 6 tries or 23 points to one try.

SHANGHAI FOOTBALL CLUB v. SHANGHAI RECREATION CLUB.

The first cup-tie match was played on the Recreation Ground on Saturday between the above clubs. Neither team was at its full strength. A. E. Stewart was absent from the ranks of the Football Club, Kent being in his stead. The Recreation Club were minus three of their regular team, Robinson and Powles being absent owing to the Police, who are also in for the cup-tie, having decided that members of their team must not play for other clubs in any of the cup-tie matches. J. Ross was also absent from the latter team, his and the policemen's places being taken by Black, Ross Young, and Griffin.

The Shanghai Football Club kicked off at 3.15, and their forwards soon carried the ball into the region of their opponents' goal, but did not score,—a hard shot from Ramsay being neatly saved by Turnbull. The F.C. forwards continued to press, but their opponents defended their position with great determination. A brilliant rush by the R.C. forwards then nearly resulted in a goal. This, however, was averted by a superb save by Billings. The game was then again carried down to the proximity of the R.C. goal, and although Griffin and Brandt made several gallant attempts to break through the F.C. lines, a goal was scored for the latter team from a close shot from A. E. Lanning, after 20 minutes' play. After the kick-off the S.F.C. forwards again pressed hard and Holland put in a really brilliant long shot, Turnbull however defended his goal excellently and it was mainly owing to his defence that several more goals were not scored.

The second half opened unfavourably for the S.R.C., although they made one or two good attempts to get at their opponents' goal. Once Brandt got a hard shot in, which Billings stopped, but which was appealed for on the grounds that he took it behind the goal line. The referee decided against this appeal. Near the end of the game Ramsay got away, and passed to Middleton, who sent the ball into the goal. As Middleton, however, was off-side this goal was disallowed. When time was called the Shanghai Football Club were victors by 1 goal to nil. It was a hard fought game, and but for the superb play of Black, playing back, the result would probably have been still more in the winners' favour.

LIFE AND VIGOUR FOR THE HAIR.

The only article which really possesses nutritious virtues for stimulating and restoring the hair, is ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL. It removes scurf, harshness, dryness, prevents the hair being injured by illness, and should always be used for children's hair; no other article imparts such a beautiful and dressy appearance to the hair as ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, and of you have never used it you are strongly advised to procure a bottle without delay, and continue using it; also in a golden colour for fair hair. Sold by Stores and Chemists.

The Shanghai Golf Club.

MIXED FOURSOMES.

Despite the wet weather and heavy state of the ground 14 couples played for the above competition with the following result :—

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
Miss Mann and Mr. J. Mann	95	Scr.	95
Mrs. Winston and Mr. R. H. Hunt	104	8	96
Miss Ivy and Mr. C. E. Anton	98	Scr.	98
Mrs. Pemberton and Mr. H. J. H. Tripp	112	12	100
Mrs. W. S. Jackson and Mr. C. M. Bain	109	8	101
Miss Bland and Mr. E. O. Cumming	117	16	101
Mrs. Baldwin and Mr. C. C. Baldwin	115	10	105
Mrs Bland and Mr. W. S. Jackson	124	18	106
Miss A. Bland and Mr. W. C. Murray	122	16	106
Miss Buyers and Mr. V. H. Lanning	112	3	109
Mrs. Bullard and Mr. H. G. Gardner	120	8	112
Mrs. Armstrong and Mr. C. Biron	112	Scr.	112
Miss Rogers and Mr. G. F. Lanning	141	15	126
Mrs. Bennett and Mr. A. N. Woodward	153	18	135

Four cards not returned.

There is to be a Christmas Competition open to Visitors and Members (Medal Play), to be played on Christmas Day and the day following.

Entries close to-morrow (Wednesday) evening.

Correspondence.

THE "OBVIOUS MISTAKE."

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With reference to Captain Minnig's letter in your issue of to-day I did not give any report, nor did I sanction anyone's doing so; nevertheless it is "a fact" that the s.s. Meishun was aground in the Eching Cut-off when the s.s. Ngankin passed there on the 14th inst.

I am, etc.,
FRANK NEWCOMB. *Master.*
S.S. Ngankin.
Shanghai, 17th December.

THE LOTTERY QUESTION

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Tickets in the following Lotteries may be purchased in Shanghai:—
Chêkiang Benevolent Lottery Co.,
Childi Charity Association,
Hankow (Hupeh) Lottery,
Kiangnan Charity Association.
Kiaochou (German) Government Lottery.

That gambling should not be encouraged is a platitude. It cannot be suppressed and is difficult to check, but it can be to a certain extent regulated. A Lottery is one of the least harmful forms of gambling, because the risk is limited to the price of the ticket and a winner does not have to harden his heart against another's loss. Since the Council are obviously unable to stop the sale of tickets, common sense seems to suggest that they should drive away these intruders by supplying a thoroughly reliable article, and thus secure a revenue which would enable them to carry out much-needed improvements. To condemn this as doing evil that good may come is unreasonable under present conditions. Those who oppose the scheme should either show how it may be made impossible to procure Lottery tickets, or else they should welcome a plan which certainly would not aggravate the evil, but which would enable the Council to do much good by devoting more money to educational purposes.

I am, etc.,
T. E. F.

18th December.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—We have read a great deal in your columns in reference to this question, and there are probably a great many others like myself who would be glad to know the Council's present position, that is to say, whether the Council have now entirely dropped the subject or whether they propose to again consider it in a Council meeting or call a meeting of the ratepayers to decide the same. If, as I hope, the Council have dropped the question, there will then be no need for further discussion in the public papers. If, on the contrary, they intend to proceed to further action, or have any thoughts of entertaining the proposal, a special meeting of the ratepayers should be called to decide as to whether or not they will permit the establishment of a lottery in this model Settlement.

Enclosing my card,
I am, etc.,
A RATEPAYER.

22nd December.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In your Wednesday's issue there was a contributed article on my sermon about the proposed public lottery. It is entitled "A plea for consistency," and winds up by a cheerful exhortation to the members of the Municipal Council to establish the lottery, "at the risk of being accused of Jesuitical reasoning." They certainly have an excellent example of such reasoning in a letter which allows that "all gambling is an evil, as all must admit," and which yet is throughout a specious plea for the sanction of gambling, under the direct authority of the Council. An excellent and conclusive answer was given to this anonymous scribe's "Plea for Consistency" in this morning's issue in a letter by "Consistency." Will you permit me to add a word?

The charge against me in the contributed article is that I am not consistent in my campaign against the lottery, because I did not at the same time denounce all other forms of gambling, some of which your correspondent thinks are greater evils than a lottery, such as share-gambling, playing cards for money, and so on, the latter of which, I see, is common in "exalted circles" in Shanghai. Not having access to such circles I cannot say *how far* such is true, but that is not the point at all, as "Consistency" sees. It is merely confusing the issue, and throwing dust in the eyes of the public. Every form of evil has many ramifications. So protean is any evil that it may exist in many forms, as gambling does in the forms described by your correspondent. But who, in his senses, has ever maintained that before you attack one particular form of wrong you must attack the whole lot; that before anyone tries to stop an immediate and pressing evil, he must tackle the whole gigantic brood of collateral evils?

An illustration may serve. For myself, I am against all insect plagues, mosquitoes, cockroaches, locusts, all of them. But in summer mosquitoes are the par-

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ticular form of insect plague I have to tackle, and give them my undivided attention. I cannot wait to initiate a campaign against insects in general, before I attack the mosquitoes. So with this lottery question. It is, as we know, part of a great evil, but who, out of Bedlam, will contend that before we deal with it, we must first of all try and extirpate the whole gambling instinct in human nature? One thing at a time. That is how the world has progressed. Wilberforce might as well have waited till he had demolished human greediness before attacking the slave trade. If a man is a temperance reformer he takes what he can get, if he is not altogether a fool; if he can get Sunday closing he takes it, or the supression of bogus clubs. As the simplest can see, there is not the slightest inconsistency in dealing with any form of evil as I have done with the lottery. I cannot but conclude that the advocates of the lottery are hard put to it when they give themselves away so completely as this writer has done.

We have also to be practical and do what we can. There is no chance of totally abolishing all gambling on shares at present. There is no possibility of stopping people playing for money in their own houses if they want to. The Municipal Council can no more do that than it can stop people eating too much in their own houses. But here is a thing the Municipal Council can do. It can refuse to establish this lottery, which is an "admitted evil." It is mere special pleading and dust-throwing to say you must do nothing in regard to the lottery until you have tackled all other gambling evils. Here is a thing we can prevent, and I hope the ratepayers will prevent. The fallacious style of reasoning adopted by your anonymous correspondent is further seen in the fact that he carefully passes by the distinction between public and private. He knows the distinction perfectly well, but it is not his cue to make it. People may do wrong as private individuals, and a public body can do nothing to, or little to, prevent them. If two men will gamble, no one, and no public body, can stop them. But a public body, municipality, or State, can refuse as a body to do wrong in any particular way. The Municipal Council cannot stop private persons gambling, but it can, and I hope it will, refuse to gamble itself. It can keep its own conscience clear, and refuse to make itself responsible for the sins private persons are committing. Indeed it is an extraordinary argument that is being advanced by the supporters of the lottery, that because men will do wrong by gambling, therefore the whole community must join in. I never heard this advanced by reputable people before. No one can imagine the Corporations of Manchester or Boston starting a municipal lottery because their citizens will gamble. Why should Shanghai be affected with an institution which any decent city would resent as an outrage, and which we all know would, at home, receive the votes of the dregs and scum of the population only.

That the Chinese will gamble and therefore we must help is the most cynical argument I have ever heard. Your correspondent is aware that the Municipal Council is establishing a school for China so. That demolishes the contention, which I understand him to make, that a Municipal Council does not exercise any guardianship "over the moral conscience of the community." It will be a most extraordinary thing if, at the time the Municipal Council is starting a school for Chinese, it also establishes a lottery for them. That certainly will be providing for both ends of human nature, and it would be an edifying spectacle to see the Chairman of the Council opening the school one day, and the well-conducted municipal lottery the next. Nobody could say there was anything narrow or bigoted about Shanghai after that. We should be like the young lady in "Barchester Towers" who could "smile with equal sweetness on brimstone and treacle."

I observe a few other points in this article, on which a word may be usefully said. The usual red herring of the evil of share-gambling is trailed across the path. Let that be as bad as it may, it is in private hands; therefore the Municipal Council is not responsible for it. We should be responsible for the lottery. In the next place it is entirely wrong to place all share dealing alongside taking a chance in a lottery. A lottery is always a gamble. That is its essence, chance. Share dealing is not essentially gambling; there is honest dealing. It runs into gambling at times, and I agree with all that your correspondent says about it: the gambling is not the essence of it. The man of business is straight, any one can see that. I saw a statement that anyone who puts his money into a gold mine is as bad as a man who takes a ticket in a lottery. That is sheer nonsense. There are goild-mnes and gold-mines. They are not all a swindle and gamble. We should all like shares in the Mysore mines. Gold is produced. There is no parallel at all.

I call attention again to the confusion between public and private actions in the article. All the writer's talk about the admitted evil of gambling in cards, stocks, horses would be to the point, if there were a proposition to establish municipal card-rooms where people could play for money; municipal "bucket-shops" where wild-cat shares were hawked by a China man who paid a heavy sum for the privilege; municipal betting rings and parimutuels, the profits of which would go to the funds of the community. There is no suggestion that these forms of gambling should be municipalised, but there is a proposition that a lottery should be. Therefore I now deal with the lottery and do not confuse myself with side issues.

The question now is, shall Shanghai establish a public lottery and put the imprimatur of its approval on an evil which is utterly condemned by all right-minded people?

For I observe that this writer, like all other champions of the lottery, avoids the first point that I made in my sermon, that the question is past arguing. In America and Great Britain it is a closed question, and as I understand in Germany old lottery leases are just being allowed to run, but are not to be renewed. No one defends them. How is that? The whole weight of history and experience is against them. The question of the propriety of public lotteries is not debated at all. How is that? It certainly lies with the upholders of the Council's proposal to show that the lesson of history will be reversed in Shanghai; it does not lie with us to prove that public lotteries are bad. One might as well prove that burglary is bad. It is a quaestio clausa. I will not follow the writer in his sneers at those who consider the children, nor will I say much about his ridiculous question about the churches: "Do they require the Municipal Council to come to their aid?" No: they do not. But they have a right to ask the Municipal Council not to go out of its way to make their work more difficult.

I return to the point from which I started. Let us deal with this one thing that is within our power. I trust the ratepayers will not be led away by the ridiculous argument embodied in the sentence "let the Municipal Council exert their superfluous energy in putting down the real evils of Shanghai—drunkenness and licentiousness." That sounds well. They do want putting down, but the Municipal Council cannot put them down. That is out of its power. It was out of the power of Jesus Christ himself to "put down" licentiousness and drunkenness. But here is a thing we can refuse to be a party to. However much men may gamble in their private capacity, let us as a community refuse to make it easy for them; let us refuse to profit by what will be dirty money, even if it would make us new roads and "means of discovering when a mail tender arrives at the Bund;" let us, as a civic entity, a community of moral beings, refuse to foment the gambling fever in men's blood, even though they will have the excitement in private quarters; let us decline to take a step which will corrupt other places; a step so retrograde that, if we take it, we are flying in the face of all experience for the sake of a money bribe.

I am, etc.,

C. E. Darwent.

20th December.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—A rumour reaches me that the Municipal Council is quietly canvassing in favour of a proposition to sanction the establishment of a public lottery by a Chinese speculator, for a bribe of $150,000 a year.

The news that such a proposition had been entertained, even for a moment, by a public Body at the head of your civilised community, seemed a little incredible to some of us But that the idea should still be viewed with favour, as consistent with enlightened government, after your leader in the "Daily News" of the 8th inst., apropos of the unanswerable remonstrance spoken by Mr. Darwent from his pulpit on the 7th, is deplorable if true; and suggests the explanation that my "rumour" has been set on foot, without foundation, by interested parties.

The following sentence occurs in an article of the current "Blackwood": "Moreover the Government of the Philippines organised the Manila State Lottery, which set half of the Far East gambling furiously, in spite of the efforts of our own authorities to prevent the sale of tickets on British soil."

The extinction of the Manila lottery by the American Government no doubt gave the stimulus to the Chinese and semi-Chinese lotteries which deluged Shanghai in 1900-01, till, as I understood, when attempts to regulate them proved futile, they were suppressed, as noxious to the public interest, by the Council when Mr. Hewett was Chairman. No doubt it is difficult to exterminate smuggling in wares so easily concealed. But Mr. Darwent's historical and contemporary illustrations went to show that the enlightened Governments of the West were unanimous in refusing to legitimise their sale

God forbid that a step so glaringly retrograde should stand to the credit of your Cosmopolitan Council, with its majority of British members!

I was about to close this letter when the "Daily News" of Thursday came into my hands with its contributed article on the same theme. As I read Mr. Darwent's sermon, the contributor, who was also a member of the preacher's congregation, seems to have imparted into it more than it contains. I can recollect no appeal to the Municipal Council to join the Church and the schoolmaster in a crusade against vice, whether in the shape of gambling or intemperance. The remonstrance, surely, was against the sanction proposed to be given by the Municipal Government of Shanghai to a form of commerce which during the past hundred years has by the consent of Europe and America been pro-

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nounced dangerous to the public welfare. And nothing that your contributor has alleged or suggested can in any degree detract from the force of that remonstrance.

I am, etc.,

G. E. Moule.

Hangchow, 20th December.

To the Editor of the

"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—It is with great interest that I read the article entitled "A Plea for Consistency," contained in your paper this morning. Your correspondent evidently mistakes the meaning of the word, otherwise he would not have talked about the evils of gambling, and their suppression, and then proceed to advocate the acceptance of Tls. 150,000 for the promotion of lotteries. The meanest part of your contributor's proposal is the remark: "Let us accept the Tls. 150,000 per annum, particularly as it comes through the Chinese, and let them consider it part of the indemnity."

I do not think the writer could have been to Mr. Darwent's church on the evening in question, otherwise he would not have entered into details about gambling in general, and thus miss the mark. Mr. Darwent distinctly announced that he was preaching against the Municipal Council's idea of granting facilities for farming out lotteries, under their approval. This he amply fulfilled, and did not flit about to cards, and racing, etc., nor did he introduce the questions of drunkenness, and licentiousness. To have touched all these questions, with any degree of thoroughness, Mr. Darwent would have taken hours and hours.

I should advise your correspondent to learn the meaning of the word consistency before putting forward arguments quite contrary to his title of "A Plea for Consistency."

I am, etc.,

Consistency.

18th December.

"PHILIPPINE PROBLEMS."

To the Editor of the

"North-China Daily News".

Dear Sir,—I have read the articles so finely written by Volcano Marshall on "Philippine Problems;" and as some of his appreciations seem to me rather exaggerated, I would be very thankful to you, if you were to find room in your valuable paper, to insert the following:

"From their ancestry," writes Mr. Volcano, "they inherited savagery. They are born savages and die savages." Well; let us grant that the Filipinos were savages at the arrival of the first Spaniards; but, at the present time, who, without injustice, can say that they are such? Will Mr. Volcano show me what native tribes in other parts of the world are to be found as advanced materially, socially and morally as the Filipinos are? If they are savages, how is it that the American Government appoints them as members of the Civil Commission, as Governors of the Provinces, etc., etc? If they are and always have been savages and cruelly revengeful how is the fact to be explained that, with a handful of Spanish soldiers, the sun of peace and happiness has been shining for more than three centuries all over the Philippines? Does Mr. Volcano intend to efface the brilliant pages of the history of these islands by saying that "they have never been conquered and they never will be conquered, except by force?" Henceforward, I take it, the Filipinos never will be conquered except by force. They are too much instructed, too much civilised not to duly appreciate the blessings of, and to long for, their independence. But, in any book on the conquest of the Philippines, it will be found when and how were they conquered, and it is no exaggeration to say that no country has ever been conquered with less assistance of the military force than these islands.

"These dark-skinned, volatile peoples," says Mr. Volcano, "are unfitted for self-government, always have been, and always will be." Is there any proof? Listen to Mr. Volcano: "A striking illustration is found in the disturbed conditions existing in Venezuela to-day." Well; with the same reason a dark-skinned man would say:—The United States are unfitted for self-government. A striking illustration is found in the disturbed and deplorable political, commercial and social conditions existing in the Philippines to-day.—And a Filipino would add:—We were better off in the time of our ephemerous republic than now under American rule, therefore . . . . . let Mr. Volcano draw from his premises a conclusion much more striking than his striking illustration.

I am really astonished at the freshness with which Mr. Marshall advocates and defends General Smith's campaign in Samaar. In the conscience of all it is that the disaster of Balangiga will never be a sufficient reason for the undertaking of that most revengeful, ruthless and barbarous campaign, waged indiscriminately against men and women, old and young. The blood of the innocent little ones massacred at Samaar makes of General Smith a second Herod. This name will always sound in the ears of the natives as that of the most bloodthirsty man that ever trod Filipino soil. It was not only in Boston, but in every corner in which there was a humane soul, that the news of Smith's hunting of the Malays and the famous and infamous water cure caused irritation and distress.

I side with Mr. Volcano in asserting that the anarchy and chaos existing now in the Philippines are largely due to ignorance as to what is really needed in arms and legislation to make the archipelago peaceful and prosperous. But should the American people, American officials and the American Congress know perfectly the present conditions and wants of the islands, does Mr. Volcano think that they would approve of Smith's or Glenn's methods to make the archipelago peaceful and thriving? Those methods are suitable to convert the Philippines not into a prosperous country but into a large cemetery. Fortunately, the feelings of humanity are deeply rooted in America, and if new Smiths arise new Roosevelts will always be at hand to courtmartial them.

Trusting you will find space to insert this in your next issue.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

N. M. Gonzalez.

18th December.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—If the blood is laden with impurities it spreads disease as it circulates through the organs of the human body—Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Brain. Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

THE DANGERS OF NATIVE ICE.

To the Editor,

"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—Will you be good enough to inform your readers, if possible, why the Municipal Council are so very careful to exclude all impure food from the Settlement as far as can be done (which exclusion, by the way, is highly creditable to our city fathers), and yet allow the sale of the filthy native ice? I ask this question in reference to the correspondence that recently passed between Messrs. Greaves & Co., Agents of the Shanghai I. C. S. & R. Co., Ld., and the Secretary of the Municipal Council, as published in your paper.

I am not touting in the interest of the Ice Company, though for sanitary reasons I would be sorry indeed to see it collapse; but I feel impelled to tell my experience of thirteen years ago. Then there was no manufactured ice, and we had to use native ice or none at all. My wife, who inspects her kitchen and pantry regularly, found, in spite of frequent washing out of the ice-chest, that it was difficult to keep it free from bad smells. One day the cause of the bad odour was found, and we discontinued the use of ice until we could obtain the manufactured article.

Now is it not the height of inconsistency to enforce regulations rigidly against bringing impure food into the Settlement, and to carry out stringent rules about every mutton chop we eat bearing the stamp of the abattoir, etc., etc., and then allow the sale of the filthy native ice that is often used by ignorant or careless people to preserve that same food which the Municipal Council has established regulations to protect from impurity and contamination?

At home the authorities are so careful about the quality of ice sold that in some cases the water of the lake or pond producing it is analysed before a license to sell the ice is granted, as it is recognised that there is an immense danger in the use of impure ice. Here, on the contrary, the sale of well-known impure ice is permitted, if not, indeed, encouraged.

I am, etc.,

Pro Bono Publico.

20th December.

Miscellaneous.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(BY TELEGRAPH FROM PEKING.)

(SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.")

14th December.

Decree commanding the Grand Council to inform the other members of the Court, etc., that the Empress Dowager will receive homage the second day after the Winter Solstice at 10.30 o'clock in the morning.

16th December.

We have received a memorial from Kuei Hêng, Manchu President of the Board of Punishments, saying that although his sick leave has expired he is still very ill and therefore prays to be allowed to resign his post. We hereby grant another month's leave to Kuei Hêng, his prayer to be permitted to resign being disallowed.

18th December.

(1) Pu Liang (Imperial Clansman), President of the Censorate, and Chi Lu (Manchu), Vice-President of the Board of Works, are appointed acting Grand Chamberlains of the Vanguard.

(2) Shan Chi, Prince of Su, is appointed Grand Chamberlain of the Rearguard.

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19th December.

(1) Shan Yü, Yi Li-pu and Liang T'ai (Manchus) are appointed Bodyguards of the Presence.

(2) Shan Chi, Prince of Su, is given the privilege of wearing the "Tiao Su" sable robe before their Majesties.

(3) Princes Tsai Ying, Tsai Tao and Tsai Chên and the Mongol Prince Ta Lai are appointed to do duty before the Presence.

20th December.

Decree granting two hundred piculs of rice to a gruel station established in a Mahomedan Mosque at Tungchow (near Peking) for the relief of Mahomedan poor in that city.

21st December.

Decree commanding all princes, nobles and high ministers whose turn it is to do duty at Court on the Winter Solstice (22rd December) and the day after to appear in full Court robes on those days.

22nd September.

To-morrow being the Winter Solstice, we will proceed at 5 o'clock in the morning to sacrifice personally to the Seasons. After the performance of the said ceremonies, we will return to the Palace, and grant audience to our high Ministers and dispatch business of State.

NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

18th December.

The C. M. S. N. Co.

A Peking dispatch to hand states that the plot to wrest the control from the present Director General of the China Merchants' Co., has failed and that to all appearances there will be no change made for some time yet.

The Chinese Telegraph Administration.

The above named dispatch also states that although Shêng Kung-pao will in all probability have to sever his connection with the Chinese Telegraph Administration, the men at the bottom of the cable do rile to him know enough not to make any attempt to interfere with the present permanent staff of that Administration.

The Sending of Chinese Students Abroad.

It has been decided by the Department of State Affairs (Chêngwu Chu) at Peking that when members in Government employ go abroad to study the arts and sciences of the West and do so under Government auspices, in addition to the usual allowance for the purpose, such men shall also retain their original salaries during their absence from China. It is also further decided that when private students obtain their professional in Western institutions of learning and on return home offer their services to the State, they shall be recommended to the notice of the Throne for "extraordinary promotion," while those who go at Government expense after obtaining a profession shall be entitled only to an ordinary recommendation for reward and promotion.

"As a Special Mark of Imperial Favour."

According to a Tientsin native paper after Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai's first audience of the Throne on his return from the South, the Empress Dowager manifested her pleasure by directing General Chang Hsun to take a number of presents to the Viceroy consisting amongst others of water-colour scrolls, painted and addressed by her own hand, and three pieces of silk, coloured light yellow, french grey, and dark blue, respectively.

A Wise Move.

A Nanking dispatch states that Viceroy Chang Chih-tung has decided that the obsolete cruisers Nansheng, Nanshui, Paoming, K'aichi, and a couple of others are to be struck off the active list. In the meantime the funds that will accumulate by the laying aside of the money hitherto set apart for the upkeep of these cruisers will be used to assist in the purchase of stronger and more modern ships of war.

20th December.

The Silk Cocoon Trade.

Chêkiang province is well-known to be the principal silk-producing portion of China. Shao-hsing prefecture heads the list in cocoons, producing annually immense quantities, while Huchou prefecture provides raw silk, all of which find an eager market in Shanghai, where both cocoons and raw silk are bought up far ahead in advance by foreign firms for export abroad. This year, however, has been exceedingly bad for cocoon producers in Chêkiang, so that they have been able to furnish purchasers only a proportionate quantity of the cocoons contracted for. This led to arrangements being made between dealers and their foreign buyers when the time for the delivery of cocoons arrived a short time ago, by which, in view of the "leanness" of the output and the heavy losses incurred by the dealers, many foreign firms made due allowances for the state of things. For instance, to those dealers who managed to deliver eighty per cent of their contract, many purchasers gave to dealers Tls. 4 or 5 more than contracted price per every one hundred catties' weight of cocoons, while those who delivered about seventy per cent did not get any bonus. This according to native report has been the condition of the cocoon market here, and appears to have given general satisfaction. Lately, however, the President of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Yen Taotai (who is also head of the I. M. Customs Bank), and the President of the local Silk Guild, Sze Taotai, have been appealed to by a firm of Shaohsing cocoon dealers to appeal on their behalf to the Shanghai Taotai in the matter of their suit with a well-known foreign firm. It appears that the latter contracted with the Shaohsing dealers for 350 piculs of dry cocoons at the rate of Tls. 137 per picul. An advance of eighty per cent on the purchase price was received by the dealers concerned. Owing to the scarcity of the cocoon output this year, as already mentioned above, the dealers asked for the same favourable terms other foreign firms had accorded other dealers, and requested as a special favour to be excused of half the contract, at the same time refunding $10,000. The French firm, however, refused and sued the dealers at the French Mixed Court, where the former obtained a judgment for Tls. 7,000, odd, with the result that the above-mentioned appeal has been made on the one hand, and attempts made, on another hand, to settle the affair amicably. The fact that this case has aroused considerable interest and comment in native commercial circles emboldens us to give the matter in detail as above in these "Notes."

22nd December.

The Suite which H.E. Sir Chengtung Liang Cheng.

Chinese Minister-elect to the United States, Spain and Peru, takes with him is a unique one, and different from the general run of the suites of other Chinese Ministers abroad, as many of the former are scions of some of the most distinguished families in the country, which speaks volumes, in the first place, for the confidence with which Sir Chêngtung is regarded by high and powerful officers of the Crown since they are willing to trust their younger generation to his Excellency's care, and, in the next, the new light in which a Western education and Western travel are now regarded by those who but a few short years ago considered appointment to a foreign country fit only for "second-class" people. We now give below the names of the members of Sir Chêntung's suite and their official titles, if any:—

First Secretary of Legation, Ch'en Chao-ch'ang, Hanlin Academist, 2nd rank red button, 1st class expectant Taotai of Kuangsi province, and formerly Acting Provincial Judge of Kuangsi. Mr. Ch'ên Chao-ch'ang a few years ago accompanied a former Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James.—Liang Ch'ing-kuei, M.A., 5th rank crystal button, Reader of the Grand Secretariat.—Shên Ai-sun, unattached expectant 1st class Secretary of one of the Six Boards.—Chang Ch'uan, 3rd class Secretary of the Board of Revenue. Mr. Chang Ch'uan is a younger son of H.E. Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, and has studied a short time in Japan:—Hsia Chia-fu, 3rd class Secretary of the Board of Works and expectant prefect. Mr. Hsia Chia-fu is a son of the late Grand Preceptor Hsia Tung-shan, Imperial Tutor of the late Emperor Tung Chih, and has been a member of a former embassy to Japan.—Li Kuo-Chêng, unattached expectant Taotai. He is a grandson of the late Viceroy of the Two Kuang provinces, Li Han-chang, elder brother of the late Marquis Li Hung-chang.—Fêng Shên (Manchu) unattached expectant Taotai; son of the Tartar General Ching Sing, and has travelled both in Europe and the U. S.—Li Kuo-yü, expectant prefect; son of the late General Li Chao-pin, formerly Provincial Commander-in-Chief of Lower Kiangsu.—Chi Sien (Manchu), expectant 1st class Secretary of one of the Six Boards; son of H.E. Governor Tuan Fang, Acting Viceroy of the Hukuang provinces.—Chan Wan-chêng, brevet 6th rank button; son of the late Vice-President of the Board of Revenue, Chang Yin-huan, G. C. M. G., special ambassador to Queen Victoria's Jubilee and former Minister to the U. S., Spain and Peru.—Chung Pao-hsi, expectant prefect of Chêkiang; formerly Chinese Consul at New York, U. S. A. and several others, some of whom have already been attachés in Chinese legations either in Japan or abroad. The entire suite of Sir Chêngtung consists of seventeen persons, and besides these His Excellency has been asked to take charge of twelve young men, ten of whom go to the United States to study at their own expense. Amongst these are a grandson and two grand nephews of the Grand Secretary Sun Chia-nai, former Chancellor of the Peking University and Imperial Tutor to the present Emperor Kuang Hsü.

A Murderer Captured.

The following, which we translate from a local vernacular paper, explains itself:—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking has received a telegram from Wang Chih-ch'un, Governor of Kuangsi, which is to the following effect:—Having received a communication of the Viceroy of Szechuan reporting the escape from said province into Kuangsi territory of one Liu Ts'i, a native, who had murdered an American subject and plundered his effects; while on the Szechuan-Tibetan border, I (Governor Wang Chih-ch'un) at once gave the necessary instructions to all civil and military officials within my jurisdiction to be on the lookout for the said murderer, and I beg now to report the arrest of the said Liu Ts'i at a place in the hills called

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Ts'ilingyü, east of Wananhsien. The capture was made by a patrol of General Wang, commanding the Hsin Ch'ieh Brigade, and in the prisoner's possession were also found a passport issued by the United States' Consul, a gold watch, an air gun, a quantity of musk, etc. I have accordingly sent the prisoner and these things under escort to the Szechuan authorities.

Peking Gossip.

According to the Northern vernacular papers the great Conservative Lu Ch'uan-lin has been forced at last to apply to the hated foreigner to relieve his system of a complication of dyspepsia and general debility; which no Chinese physician or quack has so far succeeded in doing. For the bigot who refuses to use a match on the ground that it is a foreign invention, preferring to use the ancient flint and steel, this must be a great condescension. On the other hand, the all-powerful Yung Lu, who is in danger of paralysis in his lower limbs, although supposed to be willing to grant that modern things are superior to ancient, yet sticks to the charms and incantations of Lama priests and wizards to whom he has paid a small fortune—so far without much avail.

Viceroy Chang.

The appointment by Imperial decree of H.E. Wei Kuang-tao to the Viceroyalty of the Liangkiang provinces, as already published in these columns, without any subsequent mention of Viceroy Chang Chih-tung's future movements, whether His Excellency is to return to his old Viceroyalty of the Hukuang provinces or not, has much disturbed that high official's equanimity, according to a reliable dispatch from Nanking, and this was not lessened when he received a private telegram from a friend in Peking, recently, telling him His Excellency that it was being seriously discussed at Court to call him up to Peking and give the Hu Kuang Viceroyalty to some one else. The upshot of this is that Viceroy Chang has sent in a memorial stating that his health requires a period of utmost quiet, in consequence of which he desires to resign and return home to recuperate. In the present temper of the Empress Dowager's advisers it will not surprise us to hear that His Excellency's plea is accepted after all.

23rd December.

Northern Reports.

We translate the following from the "Ta Kung-pao," a vernacular paper published in Tientsin:—It is reported from the Palace that the Empress Dowager is desirous of commanding H.E. Viceroy Chang Chih-tung's presence in Peking with the object of appointing His Excellency to the post of Imperial High Commissioner of the Peiyang Administration—Peiyang Ta-ch'ên. In the meanwhile H.E. Yuan Shih-k'ai continues as Viceroy of Chihli, but with the added duty of being Director-General of the organisation, on the foreign model, of all the forces of the Empire, it being the ambition of the Empress Dowager to have all the armies of the nineteen provinces of the Empire trained and modelled exactly like Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai's own troops. It is further stated that the reason why Viceroy Chang is wanted up North is the fact that the foreign relations of the Government in Shantung and the three Manchurian provinces (German and Russian) have become so numerous and difficult that it is necessary to have them attended to by a special Minister of the Crown and not treated as formerly as part of the duties of the Viceroy of Chihli.—The Tartar Generals of Fêngtien, Kirin, and Heilungchiang (Lower, Central, and Northern Manchuria) have recently jointly memorialised the Throne to the effect that 200 miles to the north of the town of Shêngking, in the Changpaishan mountains, near the Kirin-Heilungchiang borders, a noted bandit chief named Han Pang-fu has established a small kingdom under the designation of "Ta Han," or the Great Han dynasty. The population of this new kingdom exceeds 120,000 and it can furnish some 25,000 well-armed adults. This bandit chief sends out strong bands of men periodically to make forays and cattle raids on the villages and towns in the plains and levies blackmail on the hamlets bordering the frontiers of his kingdom. These gladly pay the toll, as it relieves the inhabitants from the visits of the almost constant stream of raiding parties as they pass starting for or returning from their expeditions. The joint memorialists further state that owing to the insuperable difficulties in the way of invading the bandits' country, bounded by rugged hills and almost impenetrable forests, it will require a very strong and well-appointed army to break up the place. Apropos of the above it is reported that Viceroy Yuan is to be consulted by the Throne as to the best way of destroying this imperium in imperio.

24th December.

A School for the Mandarin Dialect in Singapore.

A Northern vernacular paper reports that Mr. Yuan Tien-shou, a barrister-at-law, and a British subject of Chinese descent, who was engaged in the early part of this year by the enlightened Prince Su from Singapore, to act as legal adviser to His Imperial Highness at a salary of about Tls. 5,000 per annum, is to return to Singapore next spring. Mr. Yuan has been commanded by Prince Su to establish a school in the Straits Settlements for the instruction of the Mandarin dialect to Chinese youths born there, so that when they shall have graduated from any foreign institution of learning, and obtained their several professions, they will be able to converse in the proper manner, should they come to China and join the Government service on a future day. As a matter of fact, scarcely one Straits-born Chinese out of a thousand can speak any other language but English or Malay, even their own native ancestral dialect being a sealed book to them, and coming from the South of China, much less the Mandarin dialect. This was apparently the difficulty under which Mr. Yuan Tien-shou himself laboured, and which greatly handicapped him while with Prince Su. This the enlightened Prince, with his usual political far-sightedness, has resolved to combat, and all the more because by inculcating the Mandarin dialect in the minds of Chinese of tender age, abroad, it becomes an instrument to join them to their native land. Furthermore, owing to the inability of the conservative Manchus in Peking to comprehend or appreciate the Straits-born barrister-at-law, a compliment most likely returned by him with a two-fold interest, and knowing that that gentleman would greatly prefer to return to his "Sunny South," Prince Su, kindly-hearted as ever, grants Mr. Yuan Tien-shou's wish and utilises the opportunity by authorising him to establish the school for Mandarin, as mentioned above. Indeed, those who compose the ruling party in Peking must of a necessity be far more enlightened and liberal-minded than at present, to appreciate and understand such men as the Straits-born barrister-at-law noted above.

The Chinese Commission to the St. Louis Exhibition.

A Peking dispatch to hand states that it appears to be decided that Prince Pu Lun, 4th Order, is to represent China at the St. Louis Exhibition as Chief of the Chinese Commission. As the Chinese Government, with its usual crassness of intellect, expects the other members of the "Imperial" Commission to pay the greater portion of their own expenses in the United States, it is not surprising that, so far, there have been but few applicants for posts in it.

The Defences of Nanking.

H.E. Chang Chih-tung, Acting Viceroy of the Liangkiang provinces, accompanied by General Yang, Commandant of the Nanking garrison, made a tour of inspection, on the 18th inst., around the walls of the city, following the route of the canal which surrounds the greater portion of Nanking. It is stated that it was done with a view of erecting certain outer defences for the city, a step which has been neglected ever since the capture of Nanking by the late Marquis Tsêng Kuo-fan, from the chief Taiping rebel king, in the middle of the sixties.

The Defunct Nanyang Squadron.

Viceroy Chang Chih-tung's project of "retiring" the obsolete Nanyang squadron, as already mentioned in these "Notes" the other day, according to a Nanking dispatch has now received the consent of the Throne. In view of this it is stated that His Excellency has reserved only two composite vessels out of the whole lot of a dozen or so cruisers of all sizes, to act as dispatch vessels, while the rest have been ordered to proceed to Woosung to be turned over to the Shanghai Taotai, who has been authorised to sell them. The officers and crews of the retired vessels are to receive half a month's extra pay, "as a special mark of Imperial and Vicerogal bounty, to enable them to return to their respective homes."

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

The Four Feathers. By A. E. W. Mason. Bell's Indian and Colonial Library. In paper, 8vo., 338pp. London and Bombay: George Bell and Sons. 1902.

The Pall Mall Magazine. Christmas Number, December 1902.

This is an extremely handsome number of this deservedly popular magazine, which is now edited by George R. Halkett. It contains 144 pages, and a number of stories by such well-known writers as Eden Phillpotts, H. B. Mariott-Watson, Charles Marriott, F. Anstey, etc. The special feature of this number, besides the numerous descriptive articles, all of great interest, is the illustrations, of which there is a very large number, including two very attractive coloured pictures, "A Lady of Quality," and "Barbara Allen." The opening article, "A Dream of Fair Women," by L. Van der Veer, with reproductions of Pictures and Studies by Henner, is especially to be noted.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. For the cure of debility, also liver and stomach complaints, this inappreciable medicine is so well known in every part of the world, and the cures performed by its use are so wonderful, that it now stands pre-eminent above all other remedies, more particularly for the cure of bilious and liver complaints, disorders of the stomach, dropsy and debilitated constitution. The beneficial effects of the Pills are so lasting that the whole system is renewed, the organs of digestion strengthened, and a free respiration promoted. They expel from the secretive organs the morbid matter which produces inflammation, pain, fever, debility, and physical decay, thus annihilating, by their purifying properties, the virulence of the most painful and devastating diseases.

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CALENDARS, ETC., RECEIVED.

From Messrs J. W. Gaude & Co, a useful hanging alendar in red and black with English and Chinese dates for 1903.

From Messrs Ward, Probst & Co., the agents here, a pocket diary, a hanging calendar, and a blotting-book issued by the Royal Insurance Co., Fire and Life, whose total funds are stated at £12,000,000

From the American Trading Co., agents here, a blotting-book and a hanging calendar issued by the Queen (now merged in "Royal") Insurance Company.

From the Tabaqueria Filipina, copies of the Parisian Almanac for 1903, issued by Grimault & Co., Paris.

From Messrs. Reuter, Brockelmann & Co., agents here, a neat and useful hanging date-block issued by the Aachen & Munich Fire Insurance Company.

From Messrs. A S Watson & Co., Ltd., a very artistic hanging calendar for 1903 in gold and colours.

From Messrs. Fearon, Daniel & Co., agents here, hanging calendars and blotters issued by the Northern Assurance Co., Fire and Life, whose accumulated funds amount to £5,898,000.

From Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., agents here, a very neat little hanging calendar issued by the State Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

From E. L. Mondon & Co., Ltd., a valuable reproduction of a life-size painting in oil of a girl's head and shoulders by H. Rondel, with a date-block attached.

FIRES.

A Big Fire in Carter Road.

The large and not completely finished block of houses in Carter Road, just behind Bubbling Well Road was completely burnt out early on Friday morning.

Mr. Hannensen resided in the end part, while a German officer and two architects, Messrs. Lohse and Chopski, occupied the other rooms.

The fire originated in the rooms of the German officer. We understand that it was caused by a live coal falling from the grate on to the floor. The officer at once informed P. C. Macdonald, at the Carter Road Police Station. The alarm was given shortly after 12 o'clock and the fire-brigade, with engines and trucks, were soon on the scene, the Deluge and the Min-ho-loong Companies being the first to bring their hose into play. The former connected their hose to the hydrant at the corner of Bubbling Well and Carter Roads—the latter took theirs from another hydrant, up a narrow passage and thence to the other end of the building.

For some time it seemed as though some of the houses in Bubbling Well Road must take fire, as there was a strong wind blowing the flames straight towards them. Luckily, however, none of them caught. In spite of the efforts of the firemen the fire spread rapidly and soon the whole building was ablaze. At about 1.30 some of the partition walls in the middle of the block, collapsed with a loud crash. The flames then abated somewhat and soon it was seen that they were rapidly coming under control. During this time none of the engines had been used, as the water came out of the hydrants under sufficient pressure.

The building now presents a desolate appearance. The whole of the interior has been gutted by the flames, and only the outside walls and a few of the interior brick partitions remain. Some of the furniture of the occupied rooms was saved and we understand that the belongings of the various occupants were insured.

The owner of the building is Mr. Cheng Ching-kee, son of the late Mr. Chen Ma-pi. The amount of the damage done has not yet been ascertained.

At 7 p.m. on Saturday the Fire Department received a telephone message that the ruins of the houses burned down in the fire at Carter Road on Friday morning last had broken out into flames again. A hose truck was sent out, but on arrival the flames were invisible, having apparently burned out in a few minutes after being observed.

At about 4 o'clock on Saturday morning the brigade was called out for a fire in the Rue du Consulat, French Concession. On arrival at the scene it was found that some native dwellings were ablaze, but the operations of the companies were so successful that in about half an hour all danger of further spread was averted, the damage being confined to the destruction of three small houses, which were practically doomed before the arrival of the brigade.

DEATH OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

The death of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Reverend Frederick Temple, P.C., D.D., LL.D., Primate of all England, in his eighty-first year, after a brief illness, dating from a seizure in the House of Lords on the 14th December, during a debate on the new Education Bill, removes a striking figure and a powerful personality from the clergy of the Church of England. Born at Santa Maura, Ionian Islands, on the 30th November, 1821, the great churchman was the son of Major Octavius Temple, late Governor of Sierra Leone. He was educated at Blundell's School, Tiverton, Devon, and took a first class in classics and mathematics at Balliol College, Oxford. He became a Fellow of Balliol College on Blundell Foundation, in 1843, and was appointed Principal of Kneller Hall in 1848. In 1856 he was Inspector of Training Colleges, became Headmaster of Rugby School in 1858, was made Bishop of Exeter in 1869, and Bishop of London in 1885. On the 22nd December, 1896, he entered the exalted position of Archbishop of Canterbury. As a writer he was best known by his published tracts and pamphlets, and as a platform speaker he was widely known for his eloquent advocacy of the principles of temperance and morality.

THE EVACUATION OF SHANGHAI.

Departure of German Troops: Fatal Accident.

The departure of 150 men of the German garrison from Shanghai on Saturday morning was marred by a fatal accident. As the company, headed by officers and the band of the regiment, were passing the offices of the Equitable Life Insurance Society, on the Bund, the horse of a mounted infantryman collided in some way with a carriage, shied, and threw its rider, a young man 24 years of age, named H. G. Dann. Both legs of the unfortunate soldier were broken, several arteries were severed and, to make the nature of the fatality more horrible, a clasp knife in one of his trouser pockets was driven, by the force of the impact, right into the groin. Prompt assistance was immediately rendered by Dr. Wendel, the regimental doctor, who was present, and a number of gentlemen who witnessed the accident. Dann was taken inside the offices of the Imperial Bank, and from there he was conveyed to the General Hospital. Here, despite every effort to save his life, the poor fellow died during the afternoon.

In connection with the departure of the troops another regrettable feature made itself apparent, and that was the absence of British officers at the jetty. The officers of the French garrison were present, and it is a pity that a misunderstanding should have interfered with the presence of the British officers to bid a hearty adieu to their German confrères. Owing to this omission, the German garrison may not be officially represented at the departure of the British troops to-day.

Later in the day on Saturday a company of the German garrison embarked on board a steamer for Tsingtao. They marched from the camp to the jetty accompanied by the regimental brass and drum and fife bands.

Departure of British Troops.

On Monday the British garrison, consisting of a battalion of the 10th Jats, left Shanghai for India. The camp at Jessfield was left at eight o'clock, the column being preceded by four mounted Sikh police, and headed by Major Maxwell, the officers, and the regimental band. When passing the German Camp in Bubbling Well Road, the troops were joined by Count von Schlippenbach, the Commander of the German garrison, and several German officers, who accompanied their comrades in arms. At the Loongfei Bridge the Town Band met the troops, and played them down the Maloo, and along the Bund into Hongkew, where they marched straight on board the transport Clive, moored at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf. The men, who were attired in khaki, service uniform, looked fit and well, and their progress through the Settlement created much interest among the foreign and Chinese spectators.

In the afternoon a reception was held on board the Clive by the officers for their friends, and it was largely attended, Mr. R. W. Mansfield (British Consul), Mr. F. S. A. Bourne (Acting Chief Justice), Lt. Col. Ducat (Military Attaché), Lt. Col. Mackenzie (S.V.C.), Madame and M. L. Ratard (French Consul), Colonel Dessino, and the whole of the officers of the French garrison, being conspicuous on deck. The Town Band, stationed near the ship, played appropriate tunes from two till three o'clock, and then all visitors disembarked. "Auld Lang Syne," "A Life on the Ocean Wave," and "God Save the King" were given by the regimental band, and the big ship slowly moved away from the wharf. As she started on her homeward journey, hearty cheers were given and responded to, and the crew of H.M.S. Pique, formed up on the deck of the warship, gave their comrades of the sister service a rousing farewell.

Throughout their stay in Shanghai, the officers have made numerous friends, who were all sorry to bid them good-bye, and the men have done much to enhance, by their behaviour, the fine record for excellent conduct held by the men of the Indian Army, who have been in China since 1900.

Another company of German troops embarked yesterday afternoon on the steamship Knivsberg, which leaves for Tsingtao at daybreak this morning.

The French garrison, under the command of Colonel Diguet and Commandant Lambert, are expected to leave Shanghai for Kuangchouwan on Friday. Colonel Diguet will go from there to Tongking.

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First Results.

An audacious robbery by a band of about three hundred Chinese villagers occurred at the Jessfield Camp yesterday morning. In connection with the withdrawal from Shanghai of the British garrison, Messrs. Noel, Murray and Co. on Friday and Saturday last, conducted auction sales of various goods, chiefly furniture and effects of the officers' mess, and received instructions from the officer in charge to remove them after the camp had been broken up. It was arranged that a rear-guard of 100 men should be placed over the articles, and this was done, but it was necessarily withdrawn shortly before 9 a.m. No sooner had this happened than a band of villagers and boatmen from the surrounding neighbourhood swooped down upon the camp, which was then deserted, save for the few men left by Messrs. Noel, Murray and Co. to watch the property, and commenced to remove the furniture, etc., to several large boats that were lying handy in the Soochow Creek. The men in charge were maltreated by the mob, but were successful in overpowering and detaining the ringleader, who was eventually lodged in the cells at Carter Road police station. Meanwhile, however, the robbers were reaping a bountiful harvest, and succeeded in getting away with about ninety per cent of everything moveable, the total value of the goods stolen being some Tls. 900. In due course word of the raid reached Messrs. Noel, Murray and Co., who, as the location of the robbery is out of the jurisdiction of the police, communicated with the British Consul-General, by whom further action will probably be taken to-day. Captain Boisragon has deputed Detective-Sergeant Brown and two native detectives to investigate the matter, and upon their report being received representations will probably be made to the Taotai.

THE SHANGHAI GOLF CLUB.

Annual Dinner.

The local golfers held their annual dinner at the Shanghai Club on Wednesday, when over 70 guests sat down to an excellent repast. Although until 12 months ago this function had been abandoned for several years we think that the annual dinner of the Shanghai Golf Club will now become a regular fixture.

Mr. R. W. Mansfield, C.M.G., H.B.M.'s Acting Consul-General, was in the chair, and amongst those present were Capt. Reynolds, R.N., Capt. Rose, Mr. Brodie A. Clarke, Mr. H. G. Gardner, Captain of the Club, Mr. A. Shewan, Vice-Captain, every member of the Committee, and several guests.

Dinner was accompanied by a varied selection of music by the Town Band under Signor Valenza, and after the usual loyal toasts, Mr. H. G. Gardner proposed the Navy, Army and Auxiliary Forces, making special reference to the impending departure of the troops from Shanghai.

Captain Reynolds, R.N., replying said that the officers in the Navy appreciated their invitations to make use of the links and as for the men (especially those of one nation) they took French leave and made use of the greens for purposes other than golf.

Capt. Rose in replying for the army thanked the Golf Club for the hospitality to members of the British garrison, and alluded to the kindness of all the social sporting clubs in Shanghai in throwing open their doors. He regretted leaving Shanghai very much and said that it would probably remain in the memory of all the members of the British garrison as a most desirable place to be stationed, and although he would shortly be leaving Shanghai he hoped as a soldier that he might soon be sent back again.

Major Brodie Clarke, S.V.C., alluded to the departure of the troops as a special reason for all young men to join the S.V.C. and emphasised the fact that all employers ought to make a point of seeing that all their staff should belong; and then Mr. Mansfield proposed the toast of "The Royal and Ancient Game of Golf—success to the Shanghai Golf Club;" he said he was no golfer, but gave an amusing account of a game he played at St. Andrew's in the early 70's, and from the way he did it one would hardly think he knew so little about the game as he pretended.

Mr. A. Shewan, the Vice-Captain, replied in a pithy little speech, and thus ended the speechifying, at least the programme portion of it.

Then the music commenced, and though it continued till early morning the talent was not nearly exhausted.

Capt. Rose gave the "Laird of Cockpen" in fine form, Mr. G. S. Lindsay with "The wedding of Shon Maclane," Mr. Biron with his "Little upper," Mr. Mann, Mr. E. P. Hudson and Mr. Blount in their best vein, Mr. Cochrane with an excellent recitation and the hit of the evening, Mr. R. Sutherland's contribution, which included the reading of a skit, in which the names of about 50 of our best-known golfers were included.

The Captain proposed the health of the Honorary Secretary, who would not reply until the Honorary Treasurer stood up with him, and who himself "putted out" with a very short speech. Mr. R. H. Hunt proposed the health of the Captain, who in turn, toasted the Chairman, who invited those present to sing Auld Lang Syne, which brought a most enjoyable evening to a close.

THE PROPOSED MUNICIPAL LOTTERY.

(Contributed.)

A Plea for Consistency.

Some days ago, the Rev. C. E. Darwent delivered a speech in the Union Church. The subject of his address, or sermon, was against the expediency and morality of licensing lotteries, which question has been put before the ratepayers by the Municipal Council itself.

Having had the honour of being present at the meeting, it is impossible not to acknowledge that the subject was discussed with much verve, while, at the same time, reserving the right to admit that the Church is the proper place for such a discussion. Of course, from the orator's point of view, the Church is the place of places appointed by Providence for these discussions, gambling being a vice which will necessitate a great many sermons being preached against it before it is overcome—if it is ever overcome. Gambling, like all stolen fruits, is sweetest when it is a prohibited amusement, and the fact that it is illicit renders it more attractive, perhaps. Roguery has been taught by confession before now, and the more a vice is arraigned from the pulpit the more seductive it frequently seems to the uninitiated. The Church has certainly a right to present these questions, however. The moral conscience of the community has to be kept awake, and the Minister is the man to arouse it. The voice raised against gambling in this meeting did not seem, however, to ring true. It was strongly reminiscent of the doyenne of a diplomatic body, when an address was delivered at which the world marvelled, while it listened!

In this case there seems to be an extraordinary distinction made between the various species of gambling—gambling believed to be more or less dangerous; gambling where one has to have one's senses about one; and gambling which makes one lose them. Gambling is gambling, whatever form it takes, and the major premise is, that it is all condemnable. Why, then, should lotteries only be pilloried as games of chance, while card-playing remains unmentioned; and it is observed with equanimity that fortunes change hands at every race meeting, where the smallest hong employee loses his little all with the poise and sang froid of a millionaire, encouraged by the general example of betting?

The leniency with which Mr. Darwent regards gambling at the race meetings, palliating the offence, seemingly, by its infrequency, indicates a deference to the major portion of the community quite inconsistent with the powerful crusade against gambling which he so strongly advocates, when gambling occurs in the form of lotteries. If the pastime is a vice, it is a vice in all cases, whether occurring twice a year, or every day and all day, as is the case in share gambling, which is a feature of Shanghai business. I venture to assert that more harm is done to the morals of the community by the peculiar system of share transactions which is prevalent in Shanghai, than is done by lotteries all over the world. Why is not the Municipal Council called upon to stop that, if it is in the province of a Municipal Council to exercise a guardianship over the moral conscience of a community? Why are not the mothers urged in moving terms to protect their sons from this far greater evil—this reckless risking of all their son's small earnings, and the greater crime of rendering themselves liable to claims they can never settle?

Does Mr. Darwent not realise that a "lucky fluke" at the races or in shares, or at cards, is as conducive to drunkenness and licentiousness as a win in a lottery, where the original risk has been of a few spare dollars of superfluous cash? Anyone who has observed the "sons" of Shanghai "celebrating" after a lucky race meeting, or "consoling" themselves after an unsuccessful settlement, can have no doubt at all on the subject.

An argument brought forward against lotteries is that the advertising of them is not to pervert the minds and soil the innocence of school-boys and girls. Where is the influence, then, of the schoolmaster? And why, oh why, is the efficacy of the influence of the Church, Sunday School and Bible Meeting supposed to be so weak in this case and so powerful in others? Why do they require the Municipal Council to come to their aid? Consider the vices that are advertised in the papers, and viewed on the streets daily. Consider the evils to which the youth of Shanghai are always exposed, living as they do in a mixed community, so much of which is a heathen population!

The children, it seems unnecessary to suggest, will take more hurt from evils which are easier of comprehension than they could from an advertisement of a lottery, which they would probably not take the trouble to read.

Let the Municipal Council exert their superfluous energy, if they have any left after thoroughly repairing the streets, in putting down the real evils of Shanghai—the drunkenness and licentiousness which are already here, and which Mr. Darwent is only so far expecting, as concomitant with the establishment of lotteries.

The only portion of the community to be injured by the establishment of a lottery here, would be the very poor adult residents, who are fortunately in such a small minority that they are not necessarily a consideration. There are indeed

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a very few in Shanghai who could not afford the occasional purchase of a lottery ticket.

In a wide experience of cosmopolitan life, it has been observed that the money invested in lotteries, is always a little loose change for which one has no immediate use, and with which one "tries one's luck," quite indifferent as to whether one wins or loses. In isolated cases, possibly, it may mean a great deal to the buyer, but it is quite unlike the feverish and frantic excitement engendered by racing and share gambling, or the very high card playing which has been indulged in in certain exalted circles in Shanghai.

If the Municipal Council were considering the erection of another Monte Carlo or Macao, it would explain the panic into which the Rev. Mr. Darwent has fallen. The reverend gentleman has, perhaps, not visited either of those places. If he had, he would remember that a heterogeneous crowd of more or less reputable and disreputable people sitting all night in greedy excitement, in an unhealthy atmosphere around a fan tan or "rouge et noir" table, is not precisely the same as a sane purchase, in cold blood, of a lottery ticket from a responsible and authorised person. It is not likely that any member of this community is going to spend his young and beautiful life in a lottery ticket shop, buying an unlimited number of tickets—neither eating nor sleeping, and risking his last penny in a turn of fate!

Let the Municipal Council take the $150,000 per annum, particularly as it comes through a Chinese, and let them consider it part of the indemnity, especially, as, like the indemnity, it will come chiefly from foreigners, and add it to the already splendid revenues of this small principality, and spend it in the improvement of the model settlement. Good can be done by the judicious expenditure of such a sum that would more than counterbalance the harm done by all the lotteries in China. Let them take it and establish a paid fire department, so that the youth of our Settlement may not be called out in all times and weather to risk their lives in the attempt to save a Chinese shanty which could be rebuilt for $8.85. Let us have enough hospitals for our sick. Let us have some means of discovering when a mail tender is to arrive at the Bund. Let us have houses whose rents are within the limits of the ordinary wage-earner, so that our young men can marry. That would do more toward the purification of the public moral conscience than the "hundred years" struggle against lotteries.

Let us by all means be consistent. If gambling is an evil, as all must admit, make a crusade against it in all shapes and forms, and take up the fight against the really dangerous forms first. Raise an outcry against racing, share gambling, and card playing, which mean loss of money, loss of vital forces, indulgence in drink, dishonest handling of money, and finally, as a natural conclusion, licentiousness. Remove these evils first, as the greater ones, and the best servants of the devil, then gird up your loins and attack the lotteries. In the meantime, as all forms of gambling are here and here to stay, in Shanghai as well as in the rest of the world, by all means let the Municipal Council be godmother, and see that they are conducted as they should be, at the risk of being accused of Jesuitical reasoning, in doing evil that good may come.

"For the Blood is the Life." Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. Beware of worthless imitations.

THE SHANGHAI PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Distribution of Prizes.

The annual distribution of prizes, to scholars at the Shanghai Public School, took place on Thursday afternoon in the Town Hall.

The stage was most tastefully decorated with plants and screens, and the proceedings were opened by a pianoforte duet, played by two young ladies—the Misses Taylor and Sopher. The next item was an exhibition of club drill by some of the girls. Then followed a pianoforte solo by Miss Rodgers, but it was the next event which, next to the prize giving was the event of the afternoon. This was the Wax Works Carnival. It was a quaint little fairy cantata, in which Julius Cæsar, Boadicea, Henry VIII, and Mary Queen of Scots took leading parts. At the close of this play, a lovely bouquet was presented to Miss Baldamus, the music mistress, who was in such a large measure responsible for the successful production of this little piece.

The chief actors in the Carnival were :—
Boadicea :—Miss Edith Gande.
Mary Queen of Scots :—Miss Gladys Lamond.
The Bishop :—Miss Jessie Goodfellow.
Red Riding-Hood :—Miss Mozelle Ezra.
Julius Cæsar :—W. Lunt.
Henry VIII :—C. Lunt.
King Cole :—R. de Villard.
Pierrots, Pierrettes, Bridesmaids, Chorus, etc.

Mr. Lavers made a short speech, in which he regretted the unavoidable absence of Dr. Hykes. He said that it gave him much pleasure to be among so many young folk; in fact he didn't think anything could be more pleasurable than seeing so many happy faces among both the children and the parents. As a parent himself he could sympathise and feel with them. Mr. Morris was unfortunately absent or he would continue what he, (the speaker) was saying, as Mr. Morris was senior member of the committee. Continuing Mr. Lavers said that he would be willing to change places with any of the owners of the happy little faces which he saw around him. He had the pleasure of knowing many old boys, but he couldn't say "old girls." (Laughter). He knew many of the principal old boys but unfortunately he didn't know so many girls. Old pupils of the school always turned out well. Mrs. Bayne was going to give the prizes. She did a great deal of good in Shanghai. Mr. Bayne was very good, Mrs. Bayne was better.

The prizes were then distributed by Mrs. W. G. Bayne, assisted by Mr. R. A. Goodeell, acting head-master.

At the conclusion of the prize-giving three hearty cheers were given for Mrs. Bayne.

The following is the list of the prize-winners :—

Public School Prize List.

The Lanning Scholarship, Harry Bowker. The "Zion Chapter" Scholarship, Sallie Ezra and Wilmot Boone. The "St. Andrew's" Bursary, Edith Cranston and Edward J.W. Clements. The "Colin Jamieson" Memorial Prize. Robert Eastlack, Tom Wigton. John Jamieson-Ellis and James Main. The "Shorthand" Prize, Edward J. Clements and Harry Bowker. The "Thorne" Scholarship, Jessie Goodfellow and Harold Hykes. The Science and Art Medal, Rene de Villard. The Tuscan Lodge Prize, Florence Sudka and Willie Miller. The Ancient Landmark Lodge Prize, Kate Taylor and Richard Purcell. The French Prizes, Gwen Johns, Gladys Lamond, Dorothy Endicott, May Ashley, and Edith Mayne. Willie Dalgarno, Tom Wood, Robert Brand, Charlie Iburg John Dixon, Florendo Guedes and Alfred Ashley. The Yangtze Prizes, Edith Gande, and Gordon Nazer. The Music Prize, Florence Rogers.

For Assiduity :—Rhoda Miller, Margie Ashley, May Wheen, Maggie Duff, Lizzie Johns, Torrey Wilson, and Sydney Rowbottom.

Form Prize.

Girls :—VI, Mary Boyd and Mozelle Ezra; Va. Muriel Lamond and Mabel Goodfellow; Vb, Louise Hunnex and Mary Brandt; IIIa, Dorothy Dawson and Maggie Endicott; IIIb, Lily Goodfellow.

Boys :—VI, Alfred Scott; Va, George Bell; Vb, James Endicott; IV, Francisco Guedes, Sam Sudka, James Ware; IIIa, T. Macdonald, Alex. Robinson and Jess Mansfield; IIIb, Richard Remedios, David Campbell and Earnest Featherstonehaugh.

Mixed.—II. Norman Runcie, Nannie Runcie, Jack Bowker and Hilda Featherstonhaugh. I. Antoine Remedios, Edgar Hykes, Louise Allan and Willie Clifton. Bernard Fernandes and Philip Mansfield.

ARBORICULTURE IN SHANGHAI.

The Bund and the Bubbling Well Road are well planted with trees, and so familiar is the aspect of these thoroughfares to the ordinary resident that he never stops to enquire when and by whom the trees were planted. Indeed it would be difficult to answer the question, as the management of our roads has passed through so many hands, and has besides often been controlled by those who cared absolutely nothing about arboriculture and knew less. The Bund displays some regularity in planting, as it has received more care and attention than any other quarter, but yet there are still many trees on the Bund which are not suitable shade trees, and which will no doubt be replaced by others when opportunity offers. But the Bubbling Well Road presents the oddest sight of any locality about Shanghai as regards the trees, for some of them seem to have been dumped down anyhow, and apparently no proper selection was made nor any regularity in planting followed. It is only too evident that in former years the road was entrusted to foreign amateurs or the easy-going Chinese gardener. At one time there were very many willow trees on the road, but as the willow is notoriously the worst shade tree existing that can be planted, owing to its tendency to early decay, these have gradually been eliminated, and now only a few remain for future removal. That arboriculture is an art that requires special management was recognised by the Municipal Council some years ago, but they made an unfortunate choice of a superintendent, as the person appointed to the office speedily proved that he knew nothing at all about the business, and the list he gave of trees growing on the roads was one mass of absurd blunders. Then the Council made a move in the right direction, and after the death of Mr. Geo. Corner and under the wise advice of the Public Garden Committee, they engaged a scientific graduate from Kew, and obtained the services of Mr. A. Arthur as Superintendent of Public Parks and Spaces. The Municipal Council had for many years been influenced by the advice of the former

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Secretary, who had grown grey in the public service, and though a man of energy and ability he was conservative to the backbone, and therefore opposed the acquirement by the Council of lots of land which would serve as chip yards, nurseries, etc., because such lots had never been required in the old days. The community is now suffering from this short-sighted policy, for the Council possess very few outlying lots, and such as they own have cost ten times the amount that need have been paid for them. When Mr. Arthur arrived in Shanghai he found that he had not a foot of ground he could use for the purposes he required, except the limited area of the reserve garden, and so when he took arboriculture fairly in hand he had to make use of such localities as were possible even although possession could not be looked upon as a permanency, and we therefore find a nursery ground in one corner of the New Cemetery on the Bubbling Well Road, and another on the ground leased by the Council at the near end of the Jessfield Road, just behind the temple. Another small lot on the Markham Road is made use of, while the lot at this end of Range Road, where the Rifle Butts formerly stood, serves as another, and a large enclosure at the New Rifle Range is used for the same purpose. As all these nurseries have to be actually superintended by Mr. Arthur, because it is impossible to trust the Chinese subordinates, it can be imagined what expense and trouble is caused because the Council did not long ago acquire a sufficiently large and convenient lot for this necessary purpose.

One of the first things Mr. Arthur did was to study the nature of indigenous trees in order to find out which are best adapted for foliage trees. The best of the lot was the *Pterocarya stenoptera*, or ash as it is often mistakenly called, and after that the *Stillingia sebifra*, or Tallow tree, the *Saphora*, *Melia japonica*, and the *Gingko biloba* (formerly known as the *Salisburia adiantifolia*). The *Sterculia* was largely used as a shade tree, being mistaken by many for a plane tree, but owing to the softness of the wood it is not a suitable tree to plant. It must be understood that there is no plane tree proper in this part of China, and that all now growing here have been imported from Europe, or raised from the seed of the imported trees, and as the plane is propagated freely from seed, it is increasing by thousands every year, and luckily proves to be one of the best of trees for shade. It is to the propagation of this plane, the *Platanus orientalis acerfolia*, that Mr. Arthur has devoted most of his attention. The hardy *Pterocarya* is also a favourite, and how useful it is for the purpose required is practically demonstrated in Range Road, which has recently been planted with it, and already the saplings have developed into sturdy, well-grown shade trees. The *Gingko biloba (Salisburia)* is another that has proved well worthy of special cultivation, so that in the nurseries under Mr. Arthur's care the propagation of these three varieties of trees has received principal attention. Formerly the trees planted out on our roads were obtained from native nurseries, but owing to unscientific methods of propagation they never turned out satisfactorily, so that Mr. Arthur has now devoted his attention to raising shade trees for our roads from seed, relying upon the three varieties above named as those most suitable for general use. The seeds, after careful preparation, are sown in the nurseries, and obtain a height of about 6 or 8 inches the first year. These seedlings are planted out in beds in the second year, a foot apart, and their growth is rapid, so that they are sturdy saplings when again transplanted the third year. Greater space is allowed each sapling during this third year, and pruning is resorted to, which improves the appearance and sturdy growth of the now tall saplings, which are ready when the third year is passed for transference to the roads, and in a very short time they form handsome and useful shade trees. The mere description of this process will hardly convey to the reader any adequate idea of the wonderful extent to which the cultivation of these shade trees has been carried. There are in the Municipal nurseries many thousands of these saplings, so that there is an ample supply for all our roads, new and old, and to renew the old trees that are from time to time removed.

Attention has been called to the fact that Mr. Arthur at present relies mainly on the plane tree and the *Pterocarya* for his principal stock, supplemented by the *Gingko biloba*, but there are certain indigenous trees that are also being cultivated in large quantities to give variety to the roads, as they all form good shade trees, and these are the Tallow tree, *Stillingia sebifra*, the only variety of elm to be found in this part of China, *Ulmus pacifolia*, the *Saphora*, and the *Acacia*, and the results have proved very satisfactory, so that Mr. Arthur has not only a reserve of shade trees to draw upon ample in quantity, but he can supply a great and pleasing variety, and is in no doubt now of his ability to plant out all our roads, extensive as they now are.

But Mr. Arthur has not been content to restrict himself to trees indigenous to China, and seedlings of the useful and prolific imported plane tree, but he is making experiments with the culture of many varieties of Japanese trees and shrubs for roads and gardens, with the object of making free use of such varieties as prove to grow here freely. A very handsome Japanese tree that is receiving Mr. Arthur's attention is the *Paulownia imperialis*. This tree is largely cultivated in Japan because its wood is excellent for making native wooden clogs, but it also forms a very handsome shade tree, and is beautiful in the early summer, when its handsome lilac-coloured racemes are in bloom. There is no doubt that this tree will grow well in Shanghai, as two very fine specimens used to grow in the Chinese garden in the North Soochow Road, which were unfortunately cut down to make way for a small jetty next to the Szechuen Road bridge. Other Japanese shade trees that repay attention in cultivation are the Maple, *(Acer, varieties)* Flowering Cherry *(Prunus, pseudo cerasus)*, *Melia japonica*, *Magnolia speciosa*, and varieties of the Oak and Chesnut, so that there is every prospect that in a few years Mr. Arthur will have an ample stock of splendid Japanese trees to add beauty and variety to our roads.

Some very interesting experiments are also being made with well known trees from England, and in the Municipal nurseries can now be seen saplings of various sorts. Experience will prove which are best adapted to this climate, so that when use is actually made of them it will be with a reasonable prospect of a good result. The following is the list of British trees which are now under cultivation. In several cases successful propagation may be considered certain, as already the growth of certain varieties shows that the saplings repay the attention given to them.

Poplar, *Populus canadensis nova.*
,, *Populus fastigiata.*
Ash, *Fraxinus excelsior.*
Oak, *Quercus pedunculata.*
,, *Quercus caris.*
,, *Quercus ilex.*
Elm, *Ulmus campestris.*
,, *Ulmus cornubiensis.*
Birch, *Betula papyracea.*
,, *Betula alba.*
Plane, *Platanus orientalis acerfolia.*
Lime, *Tilia europea.*
Rowan, *Pyrus aucuparia.*
Beech, *Fagus sylvatica.*
,, *Fagus purpurea.*
Chestnut, *Castanea vesca.*
Holly, *Ilex latifolia.*
,, *Ilex cornuta*, etc., etc.
Fig, *Ficus esculentum.*

Mr. Arthur has also gone in extensively for the cultivation of ornamental shrubs with a view to improve the appearance of our gardens, cemeteries, etc.; and as a large variety can be easily obtained in Japan, Mr. Arthur has lost no time in experimenting with a view to a survival of the fittest, and therefore there are in the Municipal nurseries already a large stock of foliage and flowering shrubs, prominently amongst which may be seen *Lagerstremia*, *Camellia*, *Spirea japonica*, *Hydrangea*, *Ilex latifolium*, *Juniper*, *Taxus*, *Hibiscus*, *Maple*, and many of the handsome variegated Conifers for which Japan is celebrated. There also may be found the indigenous privet, *Lygustrum lucidum*, used for hedges, and the *Citrus* or wild lemon, which forms such useful and handsome hedges in Japan.

So promising is arboriculture now in Shanghai under Mr. Arthur's fostering care, that it is more than ever unfortunate that he has not a nursery at his disposal, conveniently situated and sufficiently large to admit of the necessary control and supervision without loss of time or undue friction.

THE GENERAL PORT REGULATIONS.

The new General Port Regulations for H. B. M. Consulates in China, made by H. M. Minister, Sir Ernest Satow, G.C.M.G., and declared to be urgent, were posted up yesterday at H. M. Consulate-General here.

The only important alterations are one in Article IX. which now reads: "British vessels are bound as to mooring, pilotage, *sanitary*, and *quarantine* rules to act in accordance with such Regulations as shall be authorised in each Port by H. M. Minister for the time being, and any infraction of the same shall render the party offending liable to the penalties attached to one the Regulations," and the insertion of a new Article XIX, which reads:—

"Titles to land in China purchased by British subjects may be registered at H. M. Consulates by the purchaser or his lawfully constituted attorney, and such registered land may be transferred by an agreement endorsed on the Land Register and signed by the transferor and transferee, or by their lawfully constituted attorneys, before H. M. Consul."

This latter article, it will be seen, merely declares and confirms what has become by practice the common law.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS need only a single trial to make known their capabilities. No outside sore or inward inflammation can long withstand the cooling, purifying and healing influences exerted by these twin Medicaments. Be the mischief recent or chronic, great or slight, painful or simply annoying, it will succumb before the curative virtues of these remedies, which can be rightly applied by any person who will attentively read their accompanying directions, which are propounded in the plainest language, void of all technical terms, and printed in the most legible characters. To the men of business, confined to his counting house, and harassed by engagements, also to the man of pleasure addicted to free living these Pills are invaluable.

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AN ARTIST IN CERAMICS.

Interesting Local Exhibition.

At the well-known firm of Kuhn and Komor, there is at present exhibited a small collection of St. Armand Ceramic by Nils de Barck, which is well worth inspection.

The father of the modern French Ceramic is Jean Carries, who died ten years ago. This highly-gifted man was not only a master of the pottery-making, but also an excellent sculptor. In the heart of France, between the Loire and Yonne, lies the hilly country of Puisaye, renowned hundreds of years before the time of the old Romans for its fine pottery clay. The principal centre is the small town of St. Armand-en-Puisaye, with about 3,000 inhabitants; and here Carries took up his abode, for ten years experimenting to regain for the modern European ceramic the brilliant and fine colours of the old Japanese. The pottery of St. Armand is the hardest possible, the burning of which destroys most colouring matters. On china, for instance, which is only exposed to a heat of 800 to 1,100 degrees, one may burn in nearly any colour, and receive any true colour copy. Should, however, the colour matter not withstand the heat, one can put it on after the first burning, and burn the piece over again. This is the case with most of the ceramic goods in the market, even with the renowned products of Bigot, Delahercbe, Dalpayrat, and others.

The Japanese finished their pieces with one burning, and to be able to do this they needed a colouring matter that could be exposed to a heat of 1,700 to 1,800 degrees. What this was we only know to a small extent. Carries never succeeded in getting any other than a yellow or brownish colour. His most prominent, not to say only, follower, the Swedish artist-potter, Nils de Barck, has, through his experiments at St. Armand during the last five or six years, been able to add to these a brown-reddish and grey-green-bluish colouring. It may be mentioned that Nils de Barck, besides his pottery-making, is also a talented artist who has contributed many pictures to the Paris salon.

"E PUR SI MUOVE."

The following is a translation from a native contemporary:—

Why is China less powerful than other nations? China is less powerful and less progressive than other nations, because the Chinese do not know well how to use the Alphabet, and therefore too much time is wasted in studying The more quickly a word can be found in the dictionary, the more quickly a language may be learnt. In Western languages words are found quickly by means of alphabets. Chinese also have an alphabet, but they do not know well how to use it. Many Chinese teachers have Kanghi's Dictionary, but on account of the trouble, delay, and uncertainty in counting strokes, they seldom use it. It takes so long to learn Chinese characters, that no time is left for studying other sciences. There is now a method by which Chinese also can, as quickly as Westerners, find characters without counting strokes. This method costs four dollars, and may be learnt in four hours. It is called: "Poletti's Chinese and English Dictionary" and it is sold at the Presbyterian Mission Press, Shanghai.

We drew attention to this method when reviewing Mr. Poletti's Dictionary in 1889, and we note that the Chinese are now appreciating its value.

HANOI AND ITS EXPOSITION.

Captain Charles Pfoundes, the well-known Orientalist of Kobe, who has been 42 years in the East, and made half a dozen voyages round the world, has been visiting the Hanoi Exposition. On his way home, calling at Shanghai, he has favoured us with some account of his trip and the impressions it made upon him.

"I went to Hanoi," said Captain Pfoundes, "to attend the International Congress of Orientalists, with the sanction and approval of the Lord Abbots of five of the principal Buddhist sects and sub-sects of Japan. I spoke on the iconography of Buddhism, etc., and its art, glyptic and pinctic. By the hospitality of the Hanoi officials the Orientalists were taken on several excursions, notably to the Mausoleum of the late dynasty. The Congress was a decided success and its notable feature was that the French recognised, by their invitation to the Orientalists, the practical use of the investigations of savants in assisting statesmen in dealing with native races, especially with conquered races. I particularly noticed the attitude of the French towards the indigènes and how favourably it contrasts with that of our American cousins in the Philippines. The French attitude is as towards brave men, who have been conquered, and having been subdued are to be treated as worthy foemen and as future colonists; especially is this the attitude of the soldiers, the non-commissioned officers, and the bourgeoisie.

A Surprise.

"As regards the Exhibition, it was a surprise because nothing so extensive had been anticipated. It was quite astonishing to find, in such a short space of time since the occupation, so much solid progress had been made.

"It is only a very few years ago that it was decided to found a city surrounding the old citadel of the Annamese and to make it the city of government for Franco-Indo-China. Everything is being done with an eye to the future; certainly the ship is not being spoilt for a ha'porth of tar. There are wide boulevards, macadamised, kerbed and channelled, kept very clean, and well lighted with electricity; solidly built public offices; hotels and clubs, some of which are palatial; comfortable and roomy private residences. The sanitary arrangements leave nothing to be desired.

"The central building of the Exhibition is simply superb: it would be a credit to any capital in Europe. This will be the centre of the future scientific study of the ethnology, languages, and other matters connected with the country; and of the natural resources, agricultural, mineral, etc., of this vast territory which has now become a sphere of activity of the French, and their future colonial empire in the Extreme Orient. From the main building of the Exhibition extend two wings enclosing an extensive ornamental garden. Here, every afternoon, concerts are given by a band of 100 Tagalo Filipinos, whose music, played usually from memory, is ample proof of natural intelligence on the part of the Filipinos.

Native Interest.

"The Annamese swarm to the Exhibition with their families and appear to take keen interest in everything. It is worthy of note that they are extensively employed by their rulers in confidential positions. There is a large and, it is said, quite efficient body of native police, besides troops, including cavalry and artillery, which are, of course, officered by Frenchmen. The railway system is being rapidly extended; and suitable boats are being put on the rivers and canals. It must be remembered that the delta of the Red River is a vast network of navigable streams.

Mineral Wealth.

"To the north of one of the river mouths there is a rocky district with a mountainous background, where coal exists in large quantity and is now being worked; 300,000 tons were raised during the last twelve months. The coal is anthracite, and combined with 10 per cent to 15 per cent bituminous coal of fair quality, such as medium or good Japan, gives the very best results for merchant steamers and men-of-war. The briquettes made with this combination yield the very highest results, in fact equal to Wallsend. There is only from 6 per cent to 7 per cent of ash, no clinker, the fire is easily kept clean, and the steaming potentiality is as 10 to 8 in case of Wallsend, or 7 of good Japanese or medium Newcastle, N.S.W.

General Resources.

"There are other important minerals and metals awaiting the capitalist and ardent exploiter. The natural resources are simply incalculable when we consider the vast area of highly fertile land and the climatic conditions. Two crops of rice are gathered and, with the aid of cheap fertilisers, heavy harvests are assured. Everything that can be grown in a semi-tropical climate is possible, either on the low-lying land or on the surrounding hills. Any land that cannot be otherwise cultivated can be planted with valuable trees; and afforestation will become one of the great sources of wealth, in the future.

"A word or two as to the back country. The watershed of the Meikong, i.e. between Siam and the coast, including Laos and Annam, from Cambodia to Tongking, is a vast allurial, highly fertile, area, which only requires to be tapped. This can conveniently be done either from the Gulf of Siam or the China Sea.

For the Tourist.

"To the tourist this is an untrodden tract, and although the mere pleasure-seeker may not find all he wants, travelling can be performed in comfort within a reasonable area; to the explorer, ethnologist, and other specialists, here is an inexhaustible mine of material; while the practical man will find ample work. All this is illustrated by the exhibits which have been brought together at Hanoi; and therefore a mere hasty glance, or a globetrotter's walk round, will not be sufficient to enable the visitor fully to appreciate their importance. The ex-

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Sure Relief. The weak and enervated suffer severely from nervous affections when storms or electric disturbances agitate the atmosphere. Neuralgia, gouty pangs and flying pains, very distressing to a delicate system, may be readily moved by rubbing this Ointment on affected part after it has been fomented with warm water. The Pills, taken occasionally in the doses prescribed by the instructions, keep the digestion in order, excite a free flow of healthy bile, and regenerate the impoverished blood with richer materials, resulting from thoroughly assimilated food, wanting which, the strongest must inevitably soon sink into feebleness, and the delicate find it difficult to maintain existence. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible remedies.

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hibition is not merely an attraction to bring travellers who will spend money in the hotels and shops, but a far-sighted statesman-like project which will have permanent results."

JAPAN'S NAVAL EXPANSION.

(FROM OUR TOKIO CORRESPONDENT.)

15th December.

In the Japanese House of Representatives on Saturday, 13th December, Mr. Sho Nemoto, a member of Marquis Ito's party, asked if the naval expansion scheme were an outcome of the Anglo-Japanese agreement and whether Japan was bound by that agreement to expand her fleet.

The Premier said that Japan was not bound by the agreement with England to increase her fleet.

Mr. Taguchi, an independent member, expressed his surprise at the fact that neither the Premier nor the Minister of Finance had offered any explanation of the necessity of the naval expansion programme. The Premier (said Mr. Taguchi) had just referred to the increased growth of friendly relations between Japan and the other Powers. Was this increased growth of friendly relations the reason why the fleet should be strengthened?

Baron Yamamoto, the Minister of the Navy, replied that he had intended to reserve explanation on these matters till the committee meetings, but that since Mr. Taguchi had challenged him to give an explanation, he would give one. The reason, therefore, why the Government had decided to begin another expansion programme on the eve of the completion of the present ten-year programme was because the trend of affairs in the Far East and even the present state of things there demanded it.

Mr. Taguchi asked for a more definite explanation but Baron Yamamoto refused to be drawn. He promised, however, to refer to the matter on a future occasion.

MUSKETRY TRAINING.

The following extract from recent Army Orders by Lord Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief, is printed primarily for the benefit of members of the S.V.C., but it will be found to be not without interest for the general reader:—

Considerable as has been the improvement in the shooting of the Army during the last few years, our experience in South Africa has brought home to us the fact that our soldiers cannot as yet take the fullest advantage of the admirable weapon which has been placed in their hands, or use it with that skill and precision which are so essential to success in war.

While I deeply regret that this should be the case, I am not surprised, for I know from many years' anxious watching over the progress of rifle shooting in our Army, how comparatively few officers take any real interest in this—by far the most important part of the soldiers' training—particularly to those who belong to the Cavalry and Infantry branches of the Service. Too frequently the musketry course is still looked upon as a somewhat irksome business which has to be got through as quickly as possible, and sufficient consideration is seldom given as to whether the results achieved are satisfactory or not.

Success or failure in rifle shooting depends entirely upon the officers, and I now most earnestly desire to impress upon them the imperative necessity for their becoming experts in the use of the rifle themselves, and for assisting me in carrying out a far more complete and finished system of instruction than exists at present.

As a first step in this direction it is essential that young soldiers should be more carefully prepared to profit by the lessons of the rifle range, and that they may be able so to profit, they must be taught everything which concerns the rifle, and how to handle it with ease and confidence before they are introduced to the ranges.

As an aid to musketry training, the following points should be carefully considered and given effect to:—

1. *Instruction.*—The value of the instruction imparted to the men is entirely dependent on the ability of the officers to teach, and on the zeal with which they enter on a task which demands careful preparation, patience, and energy.

I expect therefore that all officers will do their best to become competent instructors, and that commanding officers will assure themselves of the fitness of their officers to teach, by watching them when at work with their non-commissioned officers and men, and will impress on them that keenness in musketry, and good results, will be the first claim for advancement.

In the same way subordinate officers will be held responsible that the non-commissioned officers under their command are capable instructors, and will not recommend any for promotion whom they do not consider as such. It is to be borne in mind that, after the first broad principles of instruction have been communicated, nothing but constant practice in teaching can make the perfect instructor; all non-commissioned officers should therefore be frequently practised as instructors, and the plan of depending upon a few of the most capable, which is detrimental to the rest of the non-commissioned officers of the battalion, should be discontinued.

2. *Elementary training of recruits.*—I consider it essential to every man's efficiency as a soldier, that his elementary education as a recruit should be conducted with the greatest patience, sympathy, and judgment, and that it should be of the most thorough and finished description. I regard the present short period of recruit training in musketry as insufficient, and I direct that a system of training be established, which will ensure that no recruit is pronounced qualified until he has acquired a thorough knowledge of musketry, and can handle his rifle with skill and confidence under all conditions, and in all positions.

The recruit's training in musketry should commence 14 days after his arrival at the depôt, and should be continued daily until he leaves to join his corps. During this time the instruction will be limited to care of arms, aiming, and the firing exercises.

When recruits join their corps daily instruction will be at once resumed.

The following will be the course:—

(*a.*) Care of arms.
(*b.*) Instruction in aiming.
(*c.*) The firing exercises, both in drill order and field service order—one exercise at least to be performed daily.
(*d.*) Instruction and practice in judging distance. A short exercise daily.
(*e.*) Instruction in firing from behind cover, and in snap shooting.
(*f.*) Instruction in the theory, powers, and mechanism of the rifle and its ammunition.
(*g.*) A course of lectures and examinations on the whole of the above subjects.

N.B.—Squads are not to consist of more than ten men, but eight would be better.

3. *Elementary instruction of trained soldiers.*—When a proper system of recruit training is established, the soldier may be expected to be so expert with his rifle that repetition of elementary lessons will seldom be necessary. As yet this has not been achieved, and until it has been, all soldiers now in the ranks must be exercised as frequently as possible in the same course as that laid down for the recruit.

4.—*Range practices.*—The sole object of the range practices is to produce good marksmen, and this cannot be arrived at hurriedly, or without due deliberation. The aim should not be to expend a certain quantity of ammunition, but to make every shot fired a practical lesson; this can only be done by careful *marking of each shot*, and explaining to the men the *causes of failure*. In cases, therefore, where time has to be considered, it will be better to do a part of the course thoroughly, than to try and get through the whole in a hurried and perfunctory manner. In such cases General Officers Commanding will sanction the omission of shooting at the longer ranges, when they consider that the whole course cannot be advantageously carried out.

Exercise with blank ammunition, miniature cartridges, or merely "snapping," on the lines of the rapid magazine and snap-shooting practices of the regulation course, should be frequently practised in quarters throughout the year. It is by snap-shooting at short ranges that battles in the future will probably be decided, and the few rounds which can be fired on the rifle range are not sufficient to enable a soldier to attain that high standard of shooting which will henceforth be needed.

5. *Auxiliary Forces.*—These instructions apply to the Auxiliary Forces so far as it may be possible to carry them out under the different conditions of service. Officers commanding regimental districts must at once take up the question as to how they can be applied. They must in the first instance especially concern themselves with the training of the permanent staff, and must satisfy themselves that they are kept up to a high standard of instructional ability under the direction of adjutants of Auxiliary Forces, of whose qualifications they must make themselves cognisant. It is only by district commanders' personal interest and inspection of corps while at musketry training that the desired end can be gained.

Officers commanding regimental districts must also give their special attention to the musketry training of Militia recruits, including that of officers. This is at present most unsatisfactory.

6. *Course of Musketry Practice for* 1903.—The official instructions for the musketry practices for 1903 will embody, as far as possible, the principle that skill at short ranges is of the utmost importance, and that it is useless to allow a man to shoot at the longer ranges, or in advanced practices, until he has become a reliable shot at the shorter distances.

Commanding officers are hereby empowered to keep back such men as they consider require further instruction, in order that they may expend their ammunition at the shorter ranges.

I am convinced that straight shooting, which is the result of careful training, is at least as important on the modern battlefield as tactical combinations, to the practice of which so much time and trouble are now devoted. It will be well for all to recollect that the best tactics may fail if, when the climax of the struggle is reached, a superiority of fire cannot be established.

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Law Reports.

H. B. M. SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, 18th December.

Before F. S. A. Bourne, Esq., Acting Chief Justice, and a jury consisting of Messrs. B. Dixon, S. Turner, J. C. Quick, H. O'Shea, and W. Hibberdine.

R. v. Joseph Benna.

Joseph Bunna, otherwise Joseph Benuna, otherwise called Joseph Benuna, was indicted for that he, on the 22nd day of November, 1902, certain gold leaf of the goods of Tung Kwei-ding feloniously did steal, take, and carry away against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Sovereign Lord, the King, his crown and dignity.

Mr. Duncan McNeill (Acting Crown Advocate) prosecuted, and Mr. H. C. Brushfield defended.

Mr. W. G. Bayne failed to answer his name as a juryman, and was fined $50.

Mr. McNeill—This is a charge of larceny, that is to say, of stealing. The article stolen was some gold leaf belonging to a dealer in gold leaf with a shop in Nanking Road. To state very shortly the evidence that will be put before you: The prisoner was seen in that shop on a certain date in last month, and he repeated the visit, and on the second occasion he endeavoured to buy some gold leaf. He was shown a quantity of gold leaf, but he did not at the time buy any, because he said he had not got sufficient money. He returned, and when the gold leaf was counted after his departure, it was found that it was short in quantity. Now that in itself would not be enough to satisfy you that there had been any theft of the gold leaf by the prisoner. The fact that a man goes into a shop to buy, and that when he goes away, the gold leaf, on being weighed, is not found to represent the balance that should be left, would not satisfy you that he had taken it away. But in addition to that there is this, that on the occasion of this visit, prisoner was seen by one of the assistants to take from a bundle of gold leaf some of the contents, and to put it in his pocket. That is really the foundation of the charge, but what happened afterwards is that the prisoner was recognised by an assistant of the shop some days afterwards and traced to a certain lodging house. He was, in consequence, arrested and taken to the station. On being searched at the police station he was found to have not a large quantity of gold leaf, as was supposed to have been stolen, but in his pocket there were certain small pieces of gold leaf, which go at least to form the idea that he was the man who had been in the shop purchasing gold leaf, and to that extent support the main evidence of the case, the statement of the assistant who saw him take the gold leaf away. There is this further to be said, that I am in a position to bring evidence that on a day subsequently to the date he is alleged to have stolen this leaf, prisoner went to a pawnbroker's shop and endeavoured to pawn gold leaf to the value of the gold leaf supposed to have been stolen. That will be the case for the prosecution, and on that you will have to decide whether you are satisfied the prisoner has stolen this gold leaf or not.

The evidence was largely a repetition of that given before the police magistrate, and which has already appeared in the "North-China Herald."

Detective Sergeant Eek again testified to the arrest of prisoner, and the discovery in his bedding, and also in the inner pocket of his jacket, of certain small pieces of gold leaf. He also deposed to the identification of prisoner by a pawnbroker, as a man who had tried to pledge a quantity of gold leaf with him while purchasing a gold chain.

Mr. Brushfield raised the point that the second search of prisoner's jacket, as the result of which the small pieces of gold were found in the pocket, did not take place in prisoner's presence, and was not therefore valid evidence.

His Lordship said that he should require authority as to the inadmissibility of this evidence.

Mr. Brushfield—I think it is the universal practice.

Mr. McNeill (to Mr. Brushfield)—It is open to you to suggest that the gold leaf was put into the pocket by the police.

Mr. Brushfield—That is another matter.

His Lordship thought it only reasonable that the statement should go to the jury. The man had been locked up, and his jacket was sent for to be searched again. The presumption was that the search was properly made by responsible persons.

Mr. Brushfield—But that is a different question. The thing is whether the man has not a right to be present to see what is taken out of his clothes. I submit that he has.

Cross-examined, witness said the specks of gold in the bedding were found almost in the centre of the blanket. They were found after a very careful search in which the sergeant on duty helped. The four men who stood with prisoner at the time he was identified were all Europeans two were dark and two fair, and all were slightly taller than prisoner.

Re-examined, witness said that many other articles, including two gold chains, eighteen sovereigns, watches, a purse, and rings, were found on prisoner. (These were all produced.)

P. C. Burnside described his visit, with two natives, to a Chinese lodging house in Sukiang Road on 25th November. Two foreigners, one of whom was prisoner, were pointed out to witness, who questioned them, and ascertained they were going to Hongkong by the Kwanglee. He saw the passage tickets, of which one, No. 80, was now produced. There was no furniture in the room, but a portmanteau and tin box were left outside in charge of a detective.

Cross-examined, witness said prisoner accompanied him willingly to the station. Witness was in plain clothes, and he did not explain that he was a constable, or that they were on the way to the police station. He merely told prisoner a friend wished to see him. They talked on the way, but not about this affair.

Tong Dong-sung, the assistant in the gold shop, said he served prisoner in the shop. On each occasion prisoner was accompanied by another foreigner. On the second visit, prisoner wanted to exchange an American 10-dollar gold piece but wanted too much for it. The two foreigners were unlike each other in feature and size, one had black hair and the other white; in other respects they were alike. On the third visit, prisoner brought $200, and again asked to buy gold leaf. Witness took a bundle of gold leaf, and while he was weighing it out he had to turn his back on the bundle, which lay on a table beside the counter. The manner of wrapping up the leaf was described to the jury, and witness also indicated the exact positions in which he stood in relation to the leaf, to prisoner, and to a small apprentice, who made a remark, drawing his attention to the prisoner. Witness told prisoner he should verify the weight of the bundle of gold leaf, and prisoner said he had not taken any. Witness found the bundle Tls. 3.4 weight short, but by that time prisoner had picked up his notes and left the shop. Witness next saw prisoner three days later at the police station, and identified him.

Cross-examined, witness said he was certain the bundle weighed a little over 16 taels. He could tell the exact weight by looking at the account book. Gold leaf was very brittle, and had to be carefully handled. When he packed the bundle up to weigh it after being spoken to, he found pieces all scattered about. He pointed this out to prisoner and asked if he had taken anything. While he was first weighing the gold, prisoner was on his right hand, and he turned his back towards the man. There was another Chinese within the counter, but he was talking to the other foreigner, who stood on the outside.

Replying to jurors, witness said the conversation about the American dollar took place in pidgin English. He could not tell before weighing the bundle that any gold leaf had been taken.

The Court adjourned till the afternoon. On its re-assembling,

His Lordship asked if Mr. Brushfield wished to pursue his point in regard to the right of prisoner to be present at the searching of his garment.

Mr. Brushfield said he had not had an opportunity to look up any authority, but he should like to comment on the fact in his address to the jury.

Lah Sing-ching, whom His Lordship described as a "kind of private broker" employed by the prosecutor, retold how he saw prisoner near the Yangkingpang creek, three days following the loss of the gold, and followed him first to a pawnshop, then to a money-changer's shop and finally to his lodgings in Szechuen Road.

Under cross-examination witness said he only saw prisoner once before and that was as he (witness) was passing through the shop.

Tung Kwei-dong said the loss was reported to him and he gave instructions for information to be given to the police.

Wang Bang-kung testified to the three visits paid by prisoner to the pawnshop in which he is an assistant. On the first occasion he purchased a gold chain, which was similar to one now produced. Later he brought some leaf gold for which he asked $200, and refused to take $150. On the last occasion he brought a small packet weighing 2.1 taels and had it weighed. Witness did not open it, but gold leaf of that weight would occupy about the same compass.

The apprentice, Tsu Teh-sun, said he was sure prisoner was the man who came to the shop, and whom he saw take some of the gold leaf from the bundle. While the assistant was at the scales, prisoner picked up some of the leaf, as witness thought, to add it to the amount on the scales, but as a matter of fact, he put it in his pocket.

Detective-Sergeant Eek was recalled at Mr. Brushfield's request, and, questioned about the second foreigner, said the pawnbroker's assistant and the last witness had failed to recognise him in the man who was found at the lodging house in company with the prisoner.

This concluded the evidence for the prosecution.

Mr. McNeill summed up to the jury. The evidence had shaped, he said, pretty much in the way he had indicated in his opening address. It had been proved that there was a certain gold shop where, on the 23rd day of the Chinese tenth moon, a certain number of ounces of gold leaf were lost. That was established on the evidence of the assistant, who proved that he had weighed a packet containing 16 taels of gold leaf, and on weighing it again the packet was a certain number of taels short. That was the first step in the history of this alleged crime. The second step was the evidence of the witness last examined that he saw the gold leaf taken

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by the prisoner. That was the only evidence before the jury of the actual taking of the gold, and a fact of which much might be made, and of which something must be made, was that it was the statement of only one witness, who was very young, and who might be held perhaps to speak with scarcely as loud a voice as one more mature would do. Still, he would ask the jury to consider, as they might well do, remembering his demeanour in the box, that he had told his story, not as a story that had been put into his mouth, but as something which he had actually seen. If that were so, two points had been fairly well established, viz., the loss of the gold leaf, and the deficiency accounted for by the fact that prisoner was seen to take it away. The story, however, did not absolutely rest there, because on the same date that the leaf was lost prisoner was found with gold leaf in his possession to the value of $200, seeking to raise money on it. It must be said in prisoner's favour that whereas he offered to take $200 for it, he was offered and declined to take $150, a fact which must be taken for what it was worth. That did not, however, free him from the suspicion undoubtedly raised by the fact that prisoner was in the gold shop on the 23rd of the moon under circumstances that led to it being said he had stolen the leaf and that on the same day though he was not apparently a dealer in gold he was offering exactly $200 worth of gold to a pawnbroker. There was also the fact that when prisoner came to be searched and his bedding was searched particles of gold leaf were found. It was no good to say that these particles were small because that did not alter the inference that he had gold in his possession, and so the story that he had taken gold leaf from the shop was confirmed.

One other matter only he wished to deal with and that was the question of identity of the prisoner. The testimony of all the witnesses called against him made up a certain bulk of testimony, but he wished particularly to draw attention to the evidence of some of the witnesses on the point. There was a certain distinction in regard to some of them and the relations they had with prisoner with regard to their likelihood of recognising him again. The assistant, Tong Dong-sun, had said that his shop did not generally deal with foreigners, yet three times in rapid succession two of them came in and twice attempts at transactions failed. He could not help thinking that when they came in the third time, the assistant would look at them with a certain amount of intelligent interest and it must be remembered that it was only a few days later that he was called upon at the police court and sworn to the identity of prisoner. Then there was the young apprentice, who saw the man three times, and though he (Mr. McNeill) did not attach so much importance to his evidence on the question of identity, yet he was likely to have it impressed upon him by the extraordinary action of the man in taking the gold leaf from the bundle, and putting it in his pocket. In the pawnbroker they had a man who might be supposed to be particularly impressed by the prisoner, and it must be remembered that there was no great lapse of time between the dealings of these men with prisoner and the time he was brought up in the police court. Yet although the depositions in the police court had not been read, no cross-examination had taken place on this question of identity. The pawnbroker was a man specially likely to remember, for on the man's first visit, he had sold him a gold chain, and afterwards he paid other visits in rapid succession. On the 20th he had bought a chain, on the 23rd he tried to sell some gold, and on the 26th he had brought a packet to be weighed; while it was on the 27th that he was in the police court to be identified. That, however, was not the strongest evidence of identity, which in Mr. McNeill's opinion, was that of the man, Lah Sung-ching, who was so impressed that he actually followed prisoner when he met him casually out, from house to house. He would not have done that without some good reason. On these points, but especially on the evidence of the young apprentice, he considered the jury must convict the prisoner.

Mr. Brushfield, in arguing for the defence, said the first thing for the jury to consider was whether there was any evidence of theft at all. The first assistant had said that the weight left in the bundle of gold leaf after a sale was put down on a piece of paper, but it was possible that this might have been omitted, and that might account for a seeming deficiency in the weight. The only other evidence against prisoner was that of the boy, and Mr McNeill had already very properly pointed out that he was very young. He had given his age as fifteen, but that in Chinese might be 16, or 14, or several other things. Anyway, he was very young. He had said, however, that he saw prisoner picking up the gold as though he intended to put it on the scale; in that case he must have picked it up very carefully. Now the assistant, Tung Dong-sun, had described the whole period during which he was turned away from the prisoner as only equal to the time in which three words could be said, and that did not seem to give much opportunity to pick the gold up leisurely. If there was a class of people who were careful, they were goldsmiths, and yet, according to the suggestion of the prosecution this goldsmith, with a belief in human nature which we could hardly believe existed in a Chinese dealer, deliberately turned his back on the prisoner and went away to weigh the gold asked for. While he was weighing this gold the prisoner would be on his left and sideways to the Chinese shopman. If one was doing anything in this position one could usually see what was going on round about. Counsel suggested that the goldsmith would be able to see if there were any suspicious movements on the part of the prisoner in the shop. It rather narrowed down the time taken when he could not have seen what the prisoner was doing. If counsel recollected rightly the apprentice said that he was two feet from the prisoner, which rather suggested that he was on the other side of the prisoner, while the shopman was not standing far away. Counsel suggested that if this was the position it was rather a curious one. Counsel used the word prisoner assuming that he was in the shop, or that he was seen in there. The rather curious position we had then was this, that the prisoner was within two or three feet, even say four feet, from these people, one of whom was a shopman who had not presumably arrived at his position without showing a certain account of cleverness and acumen, and who was standing sideways to the prisoner, and an apprentice, who was doing nothing except looking on the whole time. They were thus confronted with the suggestion that the prisoner was fool enough to take up a certain amount of gold, put it in his pocket, and then say that he had done nothing. The suggestion counsel brought forward was that there was no evidence clear enough to show that a theft was committed at all, and certainly at the time and under the circumstances outlined by the witnesses for the prosecution there was nothing to raise any degree of certainty in the minds of ordinary men such as would lead them to say that the prisoner must have committed that theft. It was only late on Wednesday afternoon that he (counsel) was asked to take up this case, and therefore there had not been much time to have made out the defence which with more time one possibly could have made out. The prisoner spoke a very weird mixture of English and Malay, and it was not at all easy to obtain instructions from him. From the articles which were found upon him, and which the jury had seen, the prisoner would appear to be one of those itinerant traders who went about from place to place selling their goods. From an answer given to a question asked by one of the jury they learnt that the chain was bought on a date corresponding to the 19th November. That was a date before he had entered into this shop at all. The goods were lost, according to the depositions, on the 22nd November, and he bought this chain, or was alleged to have bought it, some days before.

Council would pass on to the question of identity. The first Chinese witness, the shopman, had told them that he identified this prisoner as being one of the two men who came into the shop. He also said that he identified the other man, that was the shorter man who had white hair. The point did not occur to counsel until afterwards, and he asked permission to have Sergeant Eek called, who said that the assistant stated that he failed to recognise the second foreigner. First of all they had the evidence of the shopman, the principal witness, who went to the police station, and then there was the assistant, who did not recognise the foreigner. What kind of man was the other foreigner? He was a man with a dark skin, shorter than the prisoner, but he had white hair. Counsel suggested to the jury that it was very easy to recognise a dark person with white hair, much easier than a fair person with white hair.

In reply to his Lordship, counsel said that he gathered from the evidence that the two foreigners went to the police station.

Mr. McNeill remarked that it had never been suggested that the other man went to the shop.

Mr. Brushfield said that he was certainly under a misapprehension.

His Lordship — These two men were taken to the police station, and the prisoner was identified.

Mr. Brushfield quoted from the depositions of Tong Dong-sun to show the connection of the other man with the case.

Mr. McNeill—It has never been part of the case that the other man who went to the station was in the shop. We have never made any such suggestion.

His Lordship—They went about together and the police had the same reason to believe the other man was in the shop. He was seen by these people, who have failed to identify him. There was nothing to show that he accompanied the prisoner to the shop.

Continuing, Mr. Brushfield said he would take it at that. The description of this other man was that he was shorter than the prisoner, with a dark skin and white hair. His belief that the two men went to the shop together was certainly confirmed by the depositions, where it was stated, "I saw the other foreigner, and they came to the station."

Mr. McNeill—You are hardly entitled to comment on the depositions.

Mr. Brushfield—I am simply explaining.

Mr. McNeill—The other man has been left out of the case altogether.

Mr. Brushfield asked why this man had been left out of the case. Presumably because he could not be identified at the station. There could be no getting away from that fact. Another point arose on that question. When the police went to the house of the prisoner and found him in company with another foreigner, both having tickets to Hongkong, the presumption

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would at once arise that this other foreigner would, in their minds, take the place of the second foreigner, who was said to be in the goldsmith's shop with the prisoner. That man was not before the Court at present because he could not be identified except from the description which had been given. Counsel submitted that the argument still remained, because the man who they were told had a dark skin and white hair had never been seen since. It seemed a little curious that a man with such natural peculiarities could not be recognised, and the conclusion followed that if both men were in the gold-smith's shop together, there was no reason why the prisoner, under these circumstances, should be identified more than the other if they had ever come across him. The next point was the curious ability of the police to come upon the prisoner in this lodging house. They did that in consequence of the action of the second assistant. Tong Dong-sun told them that while he was weighing the gold, and while the apprentice was looking on the assistant was talking to the other foreigner. The assistant said he did not speak to anyone at all. Afterwards the second assistant is firmly convinced that the prisoner is the man whom he saw on this occasion. Counsel suggested that there was a certain similarity about men of the complexion of the prisoner. They were told by Tong Dong-sun that he did not have many foreigners in his shop, and so the chances were that it was not a very unlikely thing that he might have mistaken another foreigner with the same complexion for the prisoner. The second assistant passes through the shop just at that time. In the ordinary way a person would pass through the shop having no reason to look at an ordinary customer standing there. After a day or two he sees a man with a dark complexion. In the meantime, having heard that a theft had been committed, and knowing it was a dark-complexioned man he had seen, he notices one in the street, and with Sherlock Holmes ingenuity and acumen, he follows him from place to place. That accounted how it was that the prisoner was before them at all. If it had not been for this exceeding cleverness of the second assistant, it was perfectly certain the prisoner would never have been before them this day. Those were the principal points in the matter of identification. Now let them examine the evidence of the pawnbroker. The same thing applied to the pawnbroker in the matter of complexion. They would recollect that the pawnbroker said he sold the chain to a foreigner. He was given a chain with a watch on it. First of all he said that was not the chain. He was then shown another chain, which he stated was the one he sold. He was not certain which chain had been in his possession. He was not certain of the identity of the watch chain, and yet he was perfectly certain that this man was the one who bought that chain, and who wanted to pawn some gold leaf. He also gave evidence of a mysterious packet. It might be gold or platinum, or some other kind of substance. The suggestion, counsel presumed, was that it contained gold. The jury may have noticed that the weight was 2 taels 1 mace. The weight of the gold was 3 taels 4 mace. The evidence did not quite fit in with the difference. In the articles found on the prisoner there were $200. Another point which counsel thought deserved notice was that on the second occasion they were told that the prisoner came to try to sell an American coin. One knew that American coins in Shanghai were not as the sands of the sea, and yet one often came across them. In cross-examination counsel was particular to ask the witnesses if there was anything peculiar about these gold pieces. Was it the same kind of coin as was ordinarily used for circulation? The coins that were found in his possession were hanging on a watch chain, and one would observe that in the ordinary course one did not have such coins in one's pockets with a piece of metal attached to them in the form of a loop so as to hang them on a watch chain. Counsel contended that the gold coin offered for sale to this goldsmith was not the large coin upon this chain. His suggestion was that it was another man who went to the shop with a ten dollar gold piece, and not the prisoner. There was only one other point remaining, and that was the finding of the gold leaf upon the prisoner. The jury had seen what gold leaf had been found on the prisoner, a microscopic amount. It was probable that at some period or other the prisoner may have dealt in gold leaf. He was searched at the police station, and there was nothing found on him. The second search produced some minute specks of gold leaf from his pockets, which may have been lying there for years. The other specks were found on his blanket. Counsel did not know whether that carried the case much further, unless the suggestion was that he took the gold leaf out of his pocket and shook it about over his blanket when he went to bed. Gold leaf might have been on his blanket for some time. It may have been turned out of a pocket some months or even years ago, and it was possible that it might have fallen there. There was no proof positive that because the gold was found on his blanket it was the same as that which was taken from the goldsmith's shop. There was one point as to the amount of gold taken. The jury had seen a specimen, and were told that it was worth 1 tael 50 mace. They could therefore calculate the size of the heap of gold, and it was not reasonable to suppose that the prisoner, in the time he had at his disposal to steal this gold, could carefully pack up this gold, put it in his pocket, and walk away without being seen. The defence really was that the prisoner was not the person present in the shop, and that although the evidence on some points, in some ways, did go against him, it was not such evidence as to justify a conviction. To say that the evidence must be correct because the witnesses believe it to be true, was not sufficient to bring in a verdict of guilty. To suggest to them that the evidence, or the circumstances of the theft, all pointed to a suspicion against the prisoner, possibly a strong suspicion, but only a suspicion, was not enough to justify them in finding him guilty. Counsel therefore asked them to take that view of the case, and to say that though there was a strong suspicion against the prisoner, it had not been proved that he took the gold.

His Lordship—In this case the Crown alleges that the prisoner did, on a certain date, take the property of another with the intention of depriving the owner of the property therein. I think I need not dwell very long on the legal aspect of this charge, because if you believe the story that you have heard, there is no doubt that the legal offence was committed. I will not read the whole of the evidence over to you, but there are one or two things I would call your attention to. One thing I may point out to you is that the witnesses tell a most consistent story. It is not often that you hear Chinese witnesses submit to cross-examination and come out of that ordeal so well as these have done. There are practically no inconsistencies in their story. That is the first point. The apprentice was very clear in his evidence on the point that he actually saw this man take the gold leaf. You saw the way the boy gave his evidence, and I think it would be difficult for you to imagine that this was an invention. That story is very strongly corroborated by several other points which came out in the evidence. For example the fact that certain small particles of sold were found on the prisoner. Mr. McNeill seems to have dealt very leniently with the prisoner in regard to that piece of evidence, because you have to consider that the man who has to deal with gold will not have it lying about in his pockets. A miller, for instance, might be expected to have flour about him, but a man was not expected to have gold on him in such a manner. If he had come by it legitimately, he would have been very careful to see that it was not broken in his pocket and scattered over the blanket. With regard to the evidence of identity, it seems to me that what you have heard in argument against the assistant who discovered him does very little to upset his evidence. We know that he saw the man, and that he was the connecting link between him and the police. He saw the prisoner in the shop, and then in the street, and gave notice to the police, and in consequence of that the prisoner was taken. That is a very good piece of evidence against the prisoner. Then he was identified by all these four people. Then you have another point. You have his going to the pawnshop with gold. Why did not the prisoner show to you whence that gold came from if it were not the gold in question? It seems to me that you might reasonably expect him to do that if he is an innocent man. I think you will have no difficulty in making up your minds as to what is your duty to-day in this case. If you have no reasonable doubt, it is your duty to bring in a verdict of guilty.

The jury retired, and after a short absence, returned and brought in a verdict of guilty.

His Lordship—Joseph Benna, you have been carefully tried, and I think, quite rightly found guilty of a crime always mean and despicable enough. It is particularly so in this town, where we live under our own country's law. It is not to be endured that the natives of this country should be subjected to the kind of treatment which you have been guilty of towards them. It appears to me that the circumstances absolutely forbid me to show any leniency. I sentence you to one year's imprisonment with hard labour, and on your release to be brought up and be required to find security or be deported.

The Court then rose.

Shanghai, 23rd December.

BABOT v. PATTERSON.

JUDGMENT.

This is an appeal, upon a case stated, from a decision of the learned Police Magistrate of this Court.

In order to decide the question of law submitted, I must first determine whether the clause in the agreement between the Appellant, the Master of a foreign-going ship, and the Respondent, a Seaman, that the seaman might be transferred at any port and at any time during the period of the agreement to any other vessel of the same owners is a legal stipulation.

The case is not free from difficulty. The only reported decision in point which Counsel could find, is Fraser v. Hatton (1857) 26 L.J. C.P. 226, but this was decided under the Mercantile Marine Act of 1850 [13 .. 14 Vict c. 93] which contained no provision corresponding to § 116 (1) of the existing act, the Merchant Shipping Act 1894 [57 and 58 Vict. c. 60], so that it is of little assistance. Nor is there much help to be had from the Text books, for Abbot's Law of Merchant Ships (14th edition p. 225 note 12) and Temperley's Merchant Shipping Act 1894 (edition of 1895 p. 59 note (c)) are in direct conflict.

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The case must therefore be decided on the statute of 1894 and to arrive at its true construction the act must first be regarded as a whole. Sections 113 to 124 deal with the engagement of seamen: it should be observed that the protection of seamen was the main object of this part of the act. Sections 113 to 116 are the provisions immediately in point and to arrive at their meaning they must be read together. Sections 113 and 114 contain general provisions as to agreement with crew and as to the form, period and conditions of such agreement. Section 115 adds special provisions as to foreign-going ship; and Section 116 adds special provisions as to home-trade ships. It is on the meaning which ought to be given to these four sections that this case depends.

Considering these four sections together, after having traced them back to the corresponding sections in the late act of 1854 [17 and 18 Vict c. 104], I think the words of sections 113 and 114 mean that the agreement is to be for service on board the ship stated and on board no other ship, except that the mention of the owner of a home-trade ship in section 113 (2), and of an engagement in section 114 (2) in the case of home-trade ships referred to below.

In its special provisions as to agreements with crews of foreign-going ships, section 115 does not authorise agreements with seamen for service in two or more ships belonging to the same owner but on the contrary, if its sub-sections (5) (6) and (7) are compared with section 116, sub-sections (1) (2) (3) and (4), seems to me impliedly to negative such an intention.

Section 116, on the other hand, in its special provisions as to agreements with the crews of home-trade ships, contains in sub-sections (1) (3) and (4) explicit authorization of agreements with seamen for service in two or more ships belonging to the same owner. Sub-section (1) reads: "agreements may be made either for service in a particular ship or for service in two or more ships belonging to the same owner, but in the latter case the names of the ships and the nature of the service shall be specified in the agreement." If agreements for service in two or more ships had been intended to be permitted by the general provisions of sections 113 and 114, why should this sub-section have been inserted in this form? For if it had merely been intended, as was suggested by Counsel for the appellant, to add the proviso in regard to home-trade ships and not in regard to foreign-going ships, that the names of the ships should be specified, the form might have been "When agreements are made" or "Should agreement be made," but not "Agreements *may* be made."

It seems then that sections 113 and 114 do not permit a stipulation to serve in two or more ships, and that section 115 does not add that permission in the case of foreign-going ships as section 116 does in the case of home-trade ships. I conclude therefore that the clause in question having been inserted in the agreement of a foreign-going ship is illegal, and that in refusing to go over to the second ship the Respondent was not guilty of disobedience to a lawful command so as to incur the penalty provided by section 225 of the Act.

I need not consider whether, if the clause in question were good, the Respondent's refusal to go over to the second ship would have rendered him liable to the penalty under section 225; but I think it might be contended that by discipline the act means the internal discipline of a ship and not that of a merchant fleet. Fraser v. Hatton did not decide that refusal to obey an order to go over to a second ship was a penal breach of discipline, but merely, so far as concerns us here, that the provision for the transfer of the crew was not contrary to the Statute.

The learned Magistrate's order is confirmed, and the appeal dismissed with costs.

F. S. A. Bourne,
Acting Chief Justice.

In the matter of the Trusts of the Lot of Land known as No. 327 c. sub-Register No. 92.

and

In the matter of the Trustees Act 1893.

JUDGMENT.

This is a clear case for the appointment of new Trustees under section 25 of the Trustees Act 1893 in substitution for Trautmann and Co., a firm which has ceased to exist in China for more than thirty years and the partners in which have so long ago left the jurisdiction that nothing can be ascertained as to their whereabouts. The trust in favour of Mrs. Minnie Martha Josephine Smith is clearly declared by the endorsement in the Land Register. This endorsement shows Trautmann and Co., to have been bare Trustees.

The affidavit of fitness of the proposed new Trustees and their written consent are dispensed with.

Mr. John Currie Hanson and Mr. Duncan McNeill will be appointed Trustees of the Lot of Land registered in H. M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, as Lot No. 327 c. sub-register No. 92. There will be an order accordingly, and the consequential vesting order.

F. S. A. Bourne,
Acting Chief Justice.

H.B.M.'s POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 20th December.

Before J. C. E. Douglas, Esq.,
Police Magistrate.

R. *v.* Frede.

William Frede, a fireman on board the s.s. Croydon, was charged with forcibly entering the house No. 7, Quinsan Road, and creating a disturbance therein; also with being drunk and disorderly in Woosung Road.

Detective-Sergeant McDowell said: About 7.10 p.m. yesterday Mrs. Musso came to the Hongkew station and reported that a foreigner had broken into her house and was creating a disturbance, which made her afraid. I went with her and in Woosung Road we met prisoner, who was surrounded by a number of Chinese and foreigners. He was drunk and shouting. Mrs. Musso pointed him out as the man who had been in her house. I arrested him. He resisted on the way to the station.

A house boy employed at No. 7, Quinsan Road said: Last night about 7 p.m. accused came to the house. I asked what he wanted. He said he wanted to look inside. My mistress came down stairs and told him to go away. He refused to leave at first but eventually went. Outside accused called to mistress to come to the door for a moment; he called to a ricsha coolie to knock at the door; the coolie made so much noise that that dog ran out from the house and has not been seen since. Mistress went out by the back door for the police and I went for a gentleman.

Cross-examined. — Mistress and the accused were talking in English and he used very filthy language.

Mr. G. D. Tornagni, living at a boarding house, No. 15, Woosung Road, said: Last evening Mrs. Musso came to the boarding house very much frightened and said there was a stranger in her house. Going towards the house, I saw prisoner coming out of it. I went up to him and took him by the arm. He warned me to be careful and said he had lots of money in his pocket and, if any were missing, he would hold me responsible. The police then came up and arrested him.

Detective McDowell said Mrs. Musso was too ill to come to the court.

Prisoner said he was really an engineer, though now serving as fireman. He had a day on shore and got a little too much liquor. The ship was leaving on Sunday or Monday for Hongkong and Manila.

His Worship said he was not sure he was doing right in letting prisoner off with a fine. Prisoner must pay $20 or go to hard labour for one week.

U.S. CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, 17th December.

Before John Goodnow, Esq., Consul-General, Acting Judicially.

and Messrs. A. W. Danforth, C. J. Ashley, C. R. Bennett; and C. S. F. Lincoln, M. D. (Associates.)

U.S. People *v.* Escolastico Morano.

Prisoner was one of two Filipinos charged with murdering a Chinese, named Cha Ah-tung, at the Cosmopolitan Dock, Pootung, on the 27th November, 1902. The Native City Magistrate was also present. Judge Lamme defended the prisoner.

The first witness called was a Chinese sampan man, who gave the name of Tai. He said that on the 27th November a man was brought over from the Pootung side to Shanghai in his boat. When witness landed with the passenger he found three Filipinos, including one of the prisoners waiting to attack him. To avoid their beatings he jumped into the water and some Chinese came to his rescue. The Filipinos took possession of his boat and went across. They threw his belongings, including $5, into the river. Witness got across on another sampan and called to a steam launch to secure his own boat. The Filipinos had meantime landed and they attacked him again with pieces of wood. One of them struck him a blow on the head inflicting a wound, which rendered him insensible. When he came to, he heard that a Chinese had been killed.

Cross-examined, witness said the occurrence took place at about half-past five in the evening. It was dark but he was able to see the men's faces sufficiently to identify them.

Another Chinese, a coolie named Yang, said that on the evening in question he was sitting in a shed on the Pootung side with other coolies, eating food. The party was suddenly attacked by some foreigners. Witness got a cut on the wrist, but he did not know how or with what it was inflicted. He was frightened out of his wits and ran away. Returning half an hour later he found deceased, who had also been in the shed, lying dead. He could not say who were the foreigners who attacked him.

Dr. Lincoln, one of the associates, examined the wound on the wrist and described it as a small punctured wound which might have been caused by anything.

Similar evidence was given by Sung, another coolie who was in the shed. He stated that some foreigners from boats attacked the party. He could not say whether the assailants were white men. He was himself attacked with a bamboo pole and fell down stupefied from fright. The other Chinese all ran away. In about half an hour he came to himself and his friends told him that deceased was dead. He did not see the body that night, but next morning saw it covered over.

Cross-examined.—He could not tell how many foreigners attacked the party, but he himself saw three.

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Detective McDowell stated that he had other coolie witnesses who could testify to the same effect as Yang and Sung.

Chen, a coolie, stated that he saw two sailor caps about two steps from the dead body.

Judge Lamme admitted that these caps belonged to men from the Transport Liscum.

Detective McDowell repeated in substance his statement made at the preliminary hearing, as to the investigation made by him, the finding of the two caps, their identification by 1st officer Sparks of the Liscum and the voluntary statement made by Escolastico Morano to Captain Carleton through an interpreter, after the first hearing, in consequence of which the storekeeper, Nataloe Nalis, was arrested. He understood Morano to say he was present and saw the store-keeper kill the Chinese.

Captain Carleton, of the Liscum, called by Judge Lamme, said he did not understand Morano to say he was actually present, and did not know therefore how he got his information against Nalis. In his opinion the interpretation of Morano's evidence was altogether untrustworthy.

The depositions taken at the last hearing were read over.

Dr. Ransome was called. He said he saw the body and examined the wounds. They were six in number and were apparently inflicted with a pointed instrument sharp on both edges, such as a stiletto. Considerable force must have been used, as they were all deep, but there was only one in his opinion which need have proved fatal. The wounds could not have been inflicted with an ordinary pocket knife.

Judge Lamme remarked, in defence, that by American law, a clear case must be made out against prisoner and he considered there was no evidence.

After a brief consultation the Court returned a judgment of "not guilty," and prisoner was discharged, but ordered to be detained as a witness against Nalis.

U. S. People v. Nataloe Nalis.

The charge against the storekeeper, Nataloe Nalis, was proceeded with in the afternoon. Prisoner was undefended. He pleaded not guilty.

Escolastico Morano, the man discharged in the morning, was first called. He said that three Filipinos, of whom he was one, and the other two, Lopas and Rio, went over to Shanghai from Pootung in a sampan. Lopas paid 20 cents for the passage. Jumping ashore Rio fell down in the water and witness asked the sampan man why he pulled the boat away and gave him a blow at the same time. Witness was drunk at the time. He and Rio then got back into the sampan, the man in charge of which ran on shore. Accordingly witness called another sampan and, one discharging a passenger at that moment, he got into it. This man, however, did not want to take him over so they wrestled together and both fell in the water. On scrambling out witness called again to this second sampan man to take him over, but he ran away and then, as he was wet and cold, witness took possession of the boat and took his friends back. When they arrived at the wharf, witness tied the sampan up and walked away with his companions. About 20 Chinese came up and commenced to attack them. Witness was hit himself on the head and mouth. He lost a tooth. He ran away straight home. There he asked all his friends to go back to the rescue of the two other Filipinos. The prisoner went with him. Witness saw him pick up no knife. He had no knife himself. Prisoner and witness went back to the Cosmopolitan Dock together, but, through the gate, they walked on opposite sides of the wharf. Witness looked for his friends but saw nobody; he then returned to the gate, where he waited for the storekeeper, who did not, however, arrive. They met soon afterwards at the steps, and the storekeeper said: "I have killed a Chinese." Next morning, about six o'clock, the storekeeper said to witness: "I took away a knife from a Chinaman and killed a Chinaman."

By Detective McDowell—Witness heard a noise made by the Chinese while he was standing by the gate. He heard a kind of groaning, but could not distinguish what was causing it, as it was dark. There were about 14 or 15 Chinese there, and he saw the storekeeper being attacked by them. Witness was about eight feet away; he did not go to the storekeeper's help, as he wanted to find the other two men. He did not see the storekeeper washing his clothes that night or next morning, nor had he told Detective McDowell that he had seen this.

Antonio Rio's evidence, given at the preliminary hearing, was read over. The man was now sworn again. He repeated that, on the morning after the row, prisoner came to him, and said he was in trouble, as he had killed a Chinaman. There was nobody else present. Prisoner did not say whether or not the Chinaman had attacked him, nor did he say how he had killed the Chinese.

Dominico Lopas was sworn, and said that prisoner had never told him that he had killed a Chinese. What he had testified at the preliminary hearing was true. He never saw the storekeeper washing his clothes. He had not on any occasion talked the matter over with the other men; but went about his work in the ordinary way.

Prisoner was given the opportunity to add to his statement of the preliminary hearing, but said he had nothing fresh to add. This evidence was read over. Questioned by His Honour, prisoner said: I took the knife from the Chinaman and I killed the Chinaman. I don't know why I did it except that I was out of temper. The Chinaman walked three or four feet, and then fell on one side. I did not strike the man again. I did not get any blood on my body or clothes. I fell down myself after striking the Chinaman. The knife I threw away in the water. It was a Chinese cook knife, about 14 inches long. I brought no knife out with me. I was wounded in the finger. Dr. Lincoln examined the finger, and said that, although the bone was not touched, the wound could well have been an eighth or quarter inch deep, as there was plenty of flesh at that particular place. Prisoner added that he threw the knife into the water, as he wanted to go home.

By Detective McDowell—The Chinese knife was sharp on one edge only. He took no weapon out with him.

His Honour adjourned the Court for further evidence, prisoner being remanded in custody.

Shanghai, 18th December.

Before John Goodnow, Esq., Consul-General, Acting Judicially.
and Messrs. A. W. Danforth, C. R. Bennett, C. J. Ashley, and C. S. F. Lincoln, M.D. (Associates).

U. S. People v. Nataloe Nalis.

His Honour delivered judgment in this case, as follows:

Having heard and tried the foregoing complaint, filed by the police of the International Settlement of Shanghai, on the 29th day of November, 1902, I find Nataloe Nalis guilty of the offence of having, on the 27th day of November, unlawfully killed Cha Ah-yung, a Chinese subject, and I adjudge and sentence him therefore to imprisonment for 15 years from this day, in such prison as shall be determined on by the proper authorities of the United States, with hard labour.

(Signed) John Goodnow,
U. S. Consul-General.

Assented to—A. W. Danforth,
C. R. Bennett, C. J. Ashley,
C. S. F. Lincoln, M.D.

In conclusion, His Honour complimented Detective-Sergeant J. McDowell on the way he had worked up the case.

Shanghai, 22nd December.

Before John Goodnow, Esq.,
Consul-General, Acting Judicially.

Narrow Escape for Detective McDowell.

U. S. People v. William Wilson.

William Wilson, a strong, brawny negro, who was described as a fireman on board the U.S.S. Monadnock, was charged with unlawfully and maliciously discharging a loaded revolver in a house, No. 854, Yuhang Road, thus endangering life and property; also with discharging a loaded revolver at one Fook Lien; also with assaulting and wounding Detective-Sergeant McDowell and Detective Foo Gee, while in the execution of their duty; also with damaging property to the extent of $7.70 at No. 517, Miller Road; also with being in possession of loaded firearms within the Settlement, contrary to the provisions of Bye-law 37.

Detective-Sergeant McDowell, who had a nasty wound under the eye, and other scars in the cheek and wrist, said that about 6.45 p.m. on Sunday a woman came to the Hongkew Police Station and reported that an American sailor had fired several shots in her house. He went to the place to make enquiries and found that the prisoner had left. The woman, however, handed him three empty cartridges and three bullets which had been flattened out. She also pointed to two holes in the door, where she said bullets had gone through, and said that five shots, altogether, had been fired in the house.

His Honour—Was it your idea that prisoner fired with the intention of killing anyone or just to frighten the inmates of the house?

Witness said his first idea was that the man intended simply to frighten the inmates, but there was a witness present who would say she was nearly shot. He (witness) went into Miller Road, where prisoner was pointed out to him upstairs in a restaurant. He went quietly up close to the man and asked what was the trouble. Prisoner said he had fired a revolver at some Chinese; they were a lot of heathens and he carried a revolver to protect himself. The revolver was handed over, but just afterwards prisoner was taken with the idea to repossess himself of it and began to show fight. Witness had a very hard fight for about ten minutes, during which time prisoner, who behaved like a madman, broke up nearly everything in the house. He seized a clock and flung it at witness and also struck out at a native detective, who came to his (McDowell's) assistance, giving him a nasty wound in the forehead. There were some knives and forks about; prisoner took up a handful of these and with one or other, witness could hardly tell which, inflicted the wounds on his face and wrist. Witness had a very narrow escape indeed from being shot, as prisoner made every effort to regain the revolver and acted like a fury.

His Honour remarked that there were marks on prisoner's face.

Witness said he gave these in self-defence.

His Honour—Quite right too.

Witness said that in addition to the assault on himself there was the more serious charge of shooting at the Chinese woman.

The woman explained how prisoner came to the house where she was and after a time he became furious and "made a shoot" at her twice, while she was running away. She ran upstairs and he left the house, whereupon the police were sent for.

Prisoner said he only fired two shots altogether.

His Honour—How much do you earn?

Prisoner—$20 gold a month.

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His Honour — Have you any money saved?

Prisoner—Yes, $53.73 gold.

His Honour—This little amusement of yours will cost you $50 gold. You will also be put on board your ship and I shall write to the captain and ask him to punish you severely.

Detective McDowell asked if anything could be done to prevent sailors of this description from coming ashore with revolvers. This man had 50 rounds on him and it was understood that other men than he were ashore with revolvers.

An officer from the ship said the cartridges were bought ashore.

His Honour said that no doubt every care possible would be exercised

THE MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, 17th December.

Before Mr. CHANG (Magistrate), and Mr. B. GILES (British Assessor).

A Burglar Heavily Punished.

A man was charged with burglariously breaking and entering a godown at No. 12, Szechuen Road, on the 7th inst, and stealing therefrom two pieces of silk, valued at $88, the property of the Italian Trading Company, and with entering the same premises on the 12th inst, and stealing therefrom seven pieces of silk, valued at $90. Also with being in unlawful possession of a cotton jacket on the 12th inst., and with returning from a sentence of deportation.

A representative of the Italian Trading Company said that on the 7th inst, on the godown being opened it was found that a hole had been made in the wall, and several pieces of silk removed, and other pieces were lying about. The matter was reported to the police, and the hole in the wall repaired. On the 12th inst, another hole was made in the wall and seven more pieces of silk stolen. The silk produced in Court was the property of the Company.

Inspector Matheson said that the accused when arrested had pawn tickets in his possession, which were found to be for the stolen silk. The man was well known to the police, and had several previous convictions.

Accused was sentenced to receive 500 blows, to be cangued for three months, imprisoned for five years, and redeported.

Furious Driving.

A mafoo was charged with furious driving on the Bubbling Well Road on the 16th inst.

Mr. J. Kelly stated that yesterday afternoon he was riding in a ricsha on the Bubbling Well Road near the Country Club, when he heard a carriage rapidly overtaking him. The driver was shouting and the horse was travelling at an excessive pace, though apparently well in hand. The mafoo bored through the traffic, which was rather congested at that spot, and witness saw that an accident was inevitable. The next moment the carriage, a victoria, had collided with his ricsha and thrown witness on to the ground, the ricsha being badly smashed. The carriage continued its course and collided with another ricsha, and finally ran into a pony that was being ridden by a mafoo, cutting its leg badly. The driver was then arrested. The damage to witness's ricsha was estimated at $5.

Mr. Casey, the owner of the injured pony said that the animal would cost Tls. 200 to replace, and it was impossible at present to say whether it would be fit for use after leaving Dr. Keylock's hospital, where it was at present.

A certificate from Dr. Keylock was handed in describing the injuries to the pony, and after hearing the evidence of the mafoo who was riding the animal at the time, and that of two constables who witnessed the affair, the case was adjourned to await the results of the pony's injuries, the accused being granted bail in $500.

The Council's Stolen Stone.

The adjourned hearing of the case in which three men are charged with stealing 25 baskets of stone from the depot of the Municipal Council at Fearon Road, between the 1st and the 5th inst., was resumed.

The Assessor requested Mr. Bell, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Building Company, 37, Szechuen Road, to state what he knew regarding the matter, and received the answer that he knew nothing whatever concerning it.

Questioned by Mr. Godfrey, Assistant Municipal Engineer, witness said that he did not know the accused wheelbarrow coolie who said he had brought the stone to the building yard of witness and his brother. He remembered Mr. Godfrey visiting the yard on the 2nd inst. It was false that he had told Mr. Godfrey he had no business there. Mr. Godfrey did not ask witness where he got the stone from, nor did he say anything whatever about it being the property of the Council.

Mr. Bell explained that on the day in question he met Messrs. Godfrey and Law coming out of the yard, and he re-entered with them. They looked at the stone and walked out again. There was no conversation of any kind regarding the stone.

In reply to the Assessor witness said that he knew nothing whatever about where the stone came from. He had nothing to do with it.

Mr. Godfrey said that he had no further evidence against the accused. The coolie had admitted stealing the stone, and accused the foreman of accepting $2 to permit of its removal. As regarded further proceedings it was probable the Council would place the matter in the hands of its legal adviser. He would first of all have to report this morning's proceedings.

The Assessor—Then judgment in the present case will be reserved for the present.

Shanghai, 18th December.

Before Mr. CHANG (Magistrate), and Dr. BARCHET (American Assessor).

Embezzling from the U. S. Consulate-General.

WANG Cha-leong, clerk in the U. S. Consulate, was charged with embezzling $400 gold.

Mr. A. H. White, Vice-Consul, who prosecuted, said that it was the boy's duty to enter invoices in the Consular book. He had falsified the books and embezzled to the extent of over $400, U. S. money. He did this by duplicating the numbers of the invoices. If he had torn up any of the invoices, then there was no means of finding out the extent of his frauds until the U. S. Government reported to Shanghai that the funds were not true. The prisoner had acknowledged the embezzlement of this money. Witness considered this boy a danger to the Settlement, inasmuch as he was such a clever criminal. It had taken him, witness, days to sort and find out 69 of these duplicated invoices. He thought the boy should be expelled from the Settlement. Witness produced one of the duplicated invoices, as an example.

The Assessor—He only admits one duplicate invoice, out of the 69.

Mr. White—He admitted in the presence of Detective-Sergeant McDowell, at the time I accused him, about 50, and I actually found 60, and furthermore, he helped me to pick out more than 50 of these himself. He offered to pay $200 at a time until he had paid the whole off; therefore he must have altered more than one.

By the Assessor—I believe the Consulate is secured so far as the money is concerned—the money will be paid.

The Assessor—The Court will not take notice of the amount of money stolen, but will punish the man for the offence.

The accused was sentenced to 500 blows, to be cangued for 14 days, and to be deported.

Shanghai, 19th December.

Before Mr. WEI (Assistant Magistrate), and Mr. B. GILES (British Assessor).

Dishonest Sailmakers.

Two men employed as sailmakers by Mr. C. J. Ashley were charged with being concerned together in stealing a quantity of canvas, valued at $27, from the premises of the complainant, No. 53, Tsing-poo Road, on the 11th inst.

Mr. Ashley said that in October last he was ordered to take a trip to Japan for the benefit of his health, and on his return recently he found that the accused, who were employed in carrying on the business in witness's absence, had sold a quantity of canvas, for which they had failed to account. There had been a considerable amount taken in addition to that mentioned in the charge, but he could not say exactly what loss he had sustained. The canvas produced was his property, and had been found in the house of the man to whom it was sold by the accused. In addition to stealing the canvas the men had also stolen his cheque book, and he was from day to day finding out fresh instances of their dishonesty.

The Assessor remarked that the question of the cheque book might form the subject of another prosecution, but could not be gone into under the present charge. The accused would be ordered to receive 200 blows each and be imprisoned for three months.

Larceny.

A house boy was charged with stealing a plush table cloth valued at $5 from No. 3, Yuen Ming-yuen Road, and with leaving his employment without giving due notice.

Mr. A. D. Lowe said that the accused had been employed by him for about nine months, having been taken over with the house, which witness rented furnished from Mr. Gould. The boy left his employment without notice, and it was subsequently discovered that the table cloth and other domestic articles were missing. The police were notified, and the property was recovered when accused was arrested. As a matter of fact the table cloth was not witness's property, but belonged to Mr. Gould, but he identified it.

The Court ordered prisoner to receive 200 blows and to be cangued for one month.

Shanghai, 20th December.

Before Mr. WEI (Assistant Magistrate), and Dr. MERKLINGHAUS (German Assessor).

Stealing from Fuh Lee.

A man employed as a packer by Messrs. Hall and Holtz, Ld., was charged with the larceny of a packet of candles on the 19th inst.

A representative of the firm said that there was a great deal of petty theft always going on in the establishment, and it was very difficult to obtain evidence strong enough to convict. In the present case accused was caught in the act. In addition to goods being removed from the premises there were many complaints that articles sent to customers' houses never reached their destination. Accused being one of the two packers employed would probably be concerned in such cases.

The man was ordered to receive 50 blows.

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Shanghai, 22nd December.

Before Mr. WEI (Assistant Magistrate); and Mr. B. GILES (British Assessor).

Theft from a Steamer.

A man employed on the str. Hipsang was charged with stealing $75 on the 19th inst, the property of Captain Wilde.

Captain Wilde said that the boy attended to witness's room. On the 19th inst. he ran away, and shortly afterwards the money was found to be missing. The police were communicated with and accused arrested.

The Assessor—How do you know that he took it?

Captain Wilde—He was the only boy that had access to the room, and I missed the money as soon as he had gone.

Inspector Bourke—He has admitted the theft, and the money has not been recovered.

The Assessor remarked that the accused had made a proposition to restore the money, and he would be remanded till the 26th inst, to give him an opportunity of doing so.

Stealing from an Empty House.

A man was charged with stealing one set of brass fire irons, valued at $1, from a new building in Wayside Road, between the 1st and the 15th inst., the property of Mr. Adair.

Mr. Adair said that two boxes in the house had been forced, but he could not say what had been taken from them. A set of brass fire irons was missing.

A watchman employed by the complainant stated that the accused had several times been to the house, and had gone upstairs.

Detective McPherson—The last witness is the man in charge of the buildings and slept in this particular house. A large knife found on accused (produced) would not be strong enough to open the boxes with. He would require a hammer and chisel.

Inspector Bourke remarked that the watchman said he found the boxes open after the accused had come downstairs. The watchman might also be implicated in the matter. The property had not been recovered.

The Assessor said that there did not appear to be sufficient evidence to connect accused with the matter. The watchman seemed to have been guilty of great negligence, as he had admitted that the accused had been at the house several times and had gone upstairs. Mr. Adair might take action against the watchman if he cared. The accused would be discharged.

GOOD HEALTH

implies freedom from physical pain and disorder. It means strength, energy, power; power to think well, work well, eat well, sleep well. It means being "fit," fit for home duties, fit for business, fit for pleasure, fit for everything. It means money—money saved and money earned. Indigestion destroys good health. It multiplies worries, breeds disease and fills the doctor's purse. Mother Seigel's Syrup prevents indigestion and cures it. It cures in Nature's way, with Nature's remedies—the healing juices of roots and herbs from field and forest. Its daily use is a guarantee of good digestion, which is the foundation of good health. Says Mrs. C. BANNDON, 46, Lydia Street, Brunswick, Victoria, Feb. 27th, 1902: "For two years I suffered martyrdom from acute indigestion. I tried many different medicines, but got no relief until I took Mother Seigel's Syrup, three bottles of which completely cured me. I can now sleep well, my appetite is good, and I can perform my duties with ease." Beware of imitations.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S CURATIVE SYRUP

(4) 8, 10 & 17de 226

BIRTHS.

BICHARD.—On the 16th December, 1902, at No. 15, Park Lane, the wife of W. F. Bichard, of a son.

SCHLICHTING.—On the 14th December, 1902, at Vienna, the wife of H. Schlichting, of Hankow, of a son.

VAUGHAN.—On the 4th of November, 1902, at Bristol, England, the wife of Tudor R. Vaughan, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SHARPLES—HEUCKENDORFF.—On the 1st of December, 1902, at St. Nicholas' Church, Newchwang, by the Rev. F. H. Sprent, Ernest William Sharples, to Hester Isabel Heuckendorff.

DEATH.

GALTON.—On the 11th of December, 1902, at Fo-chow, William Pitzairn Galton, aged 63 years.

PASSENGERS, &c.

OUTWARD.

Per str. POOCHI.—For Wenchow—Miss Fisher.

Per str. KIANGTEEN.—For Ningpo—Miss S. Johansen.

Per str. NGANKIN.—For Chinkiang—Mrs. Pugh, Mr. and Mrs. Hutton. For Hankow—Mrs. Burts, Messrs. P. Arsena, and Mr. Cartlidge.

Per str. PEKIN.—For Ningpo—Messrs. J. Smith, and C. Flink.

Per str. KIANGYUNG.—For Hankow—Mr. G. Moberly.

Per str. HAESHIN.—For Foochow—Mrs. Lao. and Mr. Kwong.

Per str. BAYERN.—For Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Kolzmeister, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Ferry, Mr. and Mrs. M. Krieg, Mrs. A. Vieira and baby, Majors Soondeyee, and Omyashanker, Messrs. T. Faust, M. Goldstein, Dia Chudong, F. Hoffmann, Dia Tzou-neen, Arrotoon, and Quilter. For Suez—Capt. S Paschen. For Genoa—Mr. and Mrs. M. Coursier, Miss Joh Noring, Messrs. L. van Reck, E. Ferrerio, L. Passenti, and K. C. Sun. For London—Mrs. H. Looke, and Mr. S. Keighley. For Bremen—Messrs. O. Lubeck, K. Edler, and A. Stockmann.

Per str. WUCHANG.—For Amoy—Messrs. L. Midwood, N. E. Moller, and C. H. Coulsen.

Per str. EMPRESS OF JAPAN.—For Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. Ellinger, and Mr. Sievert. For Yokohama—Messrs. Bruce Mitford, and J. Cooper. For London—Mr. F. B. s'Jacob.

Per str. KOBE MARU.—For Nagasaki—Consul S. L. Gracey, Messrs. E. Francis, A. G. Capps, Y. Yamaguchi, T. Yonetsu, K. Nakamoto T. Todoroki, S. Morita, Y. Shioya, and Kah Kwa-fuh. For Shimonoseki—Messrs. Y. Fukuhara, and Y. Nozawa. For Kobe—Messrs. Y. Fujita, S Chiba, Geng Lai-sing, and Soh Jo-ling. For Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. Wong, Mrs. John C. Leonard, and Ching Kwa kai.

Per str. EMPRESS OF CHINA.—For Hongkong—Miss M. Boyd, Messrs. J. W. Ross Taylor and J. T. Weitzmann.

Per str. SADO MARU.—For Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Mason, and Mr. P. D. Saklatvala. For Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. L. Faga. For London—Mr. H. H. Bilby.

Per str. PAKHOI.—For Chefoo—Messrs. G. Adair and Glaesmer.

Per str. PEKIN.—For Ningpo—Mrs. Tuebben, and Mr. M. A. d'Aquino.

Per str. POYANG.—For Nanking—Mrs. Holliday, Mrs. W. Holliday, Miss D. Roche, and Masters J. and B. Roche. For Wuhu—Mr. A. V. Rose. For Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Mignot and two children, Messrs. Buchan and Cardinel.

Per str. CHUNGKING.—For Chefoo—Mrs. Ross Thomson, Mrs. Molloy and four children, Mr. J. P. Wake. For Weihaiwei—Mr. F. Dumfries.

Per str. KIANGTU.—For Chinkiang—Mr. C. S. Addis

Per str. KIANGTEEN—For Ningpo—Rev. Fraser, Miss Mackinnon, Messrs. K. Tillot, R. Dreyser, and A. Morel.

Per str. KWANGLEE.—For Canton—Mr. Foo.

Per str. YUNGCHING.—For Amoy—Mr. and Mrs. F. N. May.

INWARD.

Per str. KOBE MARU.—From Japan—Mrs. and Miss D. H. Maham, Mrs. S. Amano, Mrs. Chiura, Mrs. Shpgler and two children, Miss Amano, Capt. A. G. Swenson, Messrs. J. Nagakura, H. Schuchard, G. Cooper, U. Tada, S. Inouye, T. Yamada, and Y. Shiotaiu.

Per str. PEKIN.—From Ningpo—Dr. Grant.

Per str. WHAMPOA.—From Hongkong—Mr. J. Curran.

Per str. KUNGPING.—From Tangku and Chefoo—Miss Bogel, and Master Sun.

Per str. MEIDAH.—From Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Faga and Mr. Hill.

Per str. KIANGTEEN.—From Ningpo—Mrs. Kook, Revs. A. Asenelli and W. G. Wallace, and Mr. N. J. Enno.

Per str. SUIWO.—From Hankow and Ports—Mrs. and Miss Swan, Miss Drummond, and Rev. C. Lyon.

Per str. CHUNGKING.—From Chefoo—Messrs. Wylie, Bolu, and Belcher. From Weihaiwei—Capt. Dent, Messrs. Mitford, and Dawson.

Per str. MIN.—From Tientsin—Major Gordon Cumming, Capt. Osterhouse, Sergt.

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D. D. Scott, and Corp. Goss Roome, 15 British soldiers, 1 Dutch soldier, and 16 Indian troops.

Per str. LAOS.—From Marseilles—Mrs. Senes, Mrs. Guilbert, Mrs. François, Mr. and Mrs. Mignot, Revs. P. Leroux, Dubois, and Pierrel, Messrs. Houbarem, Buckens, Cardinael, Byckman, Alex. Wohlgemuth, François V. Gudin, Cleret, and F. L. Berthon. From Port Said—Rev. Samuel Couling. From Djibouti—Mr. Andemard. From Colombo—Mr. Herman. From Singapore—Mr. Won Lang-lee. From Hongkong—Mrs M. Santos, Mrs. A. Paula, Misses J. Noguera and Rida Silva, Messrs. Leavenworth and J. L. Davis.

Per str. POYANG.—From Hankow and Ports—Mrs. L. M. Evans, Miss M. K. Levering, Dr. Hykes, Mr. W. F. Inglis.

Per str. SUIAN.—From Hankow—Messrs. Kohlen and Bare.

Per str. HANGSANG.—From Hongkong and Swatow—Messrs Lishman and Palmer.

Per str. EMPRESS OF JAPAN.—From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Tong Shang-peng and child, Mr. and Mrs. Tong Shang-viang and child, Mrs. J. Mossop, Messrs. H. H. McBride, J. W. Newsom, A. C. Nordan, and Master Guelch.

Per str. BAYERN.—From Yokohama—Sergt. Sponholz, Messrs. Gojewsky, Lindner, Klawitz, and G. Zervich. From Kobe—Dr. Busch, Messrs. E. Vintrechger, H. von Cuck, H. von Norman, A. L. Sanders, You Linseng, Chin Kee-chong, and O. Singh. From Nagasaki—Messrs. Yuen Ling-dah and Araton.

Per str. SHENGKING.—From Tangku—Mrs. and Miss Capello, Mrs and Master Carmichael, Mrs. Kassburg, Messrs. Cain, Hennage, J. Goda, Colbeck, Chen, Brockman, Chun, Brandt, Chalmers, Can Chowbo. Hesch, and Gilby.

Per str. KASHING.—From Tangku and Chefoo—Mr. Crompton.

Per str. KIANGTEEN.—From Ningpo—Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Crawford.

Per str. KWANGCHI.—From Tangku and Chefoo—Mr. Chard.

Per str. KIANGKWAN.—From Hankow and Ports—Mr and Mrs. Leebody.

Per str. KUTWO.—From Hankow and Ports—Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Messrs. W. P. Brown, J. E. Shengle and L. W. Sutbert.

Per str. EMPRESS OF CHINA.—From Vancouver—Mr. and Mrs. Hope Gill, Misses B. Barchet, Hazel Lyun, and A. Hill, Sister Marie de St. Blase. de l'enfant Jesus, Onisime, Messrs. H. Weil, G. Sutherland, F. A. Rapp, Marcus Wolff, J. Ambler, and E. T. Byrne. From Nagasaki—Miss May De Van, Rev. D. H. Davis, Messrs. F. Palazzi and H. A. Pattman. 10 in transit.

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Per str. TONKIN.—From Yokohama—Hon. Wu Ting-fang, Mr. and Mrs. Wong Yu-young, Capt. Fricke, Messrs. Van der Heyden and Wong Poy. From Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. Waraya, Mr. and Mrs. Barrott. Messrs. Yo Tsao-yen, Schlumberger, and Palstorf.

Per str. WOOSUNG.—From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Aières and three children, Mrs. Sample, and Mr. A. H. Aières.

Per str. KIANGFOO.—From Hankow—Miss White, Messrs. A. Genesbourge, Wilson, Larsson, and Kruger.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer. 9 a.m.	Barometer. Attach'd Therm.	Wind. Direction	Wind. Force.	Hygrometer. Dry bulb.	Hygrometer. Wet bulb.	Thermometer in Shade. Max.	Thermometer in Shade. Min.	Initials.
Dec.									
17	30.24	32.2	s.s.e.	1	42.6	42.6	50.2	37.5	s.s.
18	30.44	32.2	s.	4	43.9	42.1	47.0	44.6	o.s.
19	30.47	31.6	s.w.	3	35.6	32.0	43.0	31.3	s.s.
20	30.43	30.3	w.	1	37.4	33.8	51.6	29 3	o.s.
21	30.24	30.6	w.	4	40.3	39.0	42.8	33.7	o.
22	30.43	29.7	n.w.	2	42.6	40.0	49.7	38.2	c.
23	30.45	29.7	n.w.	1	42.3	40.0	45.2	38.0	o.

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—o., otus sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain, s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

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Health for a Shilling.

BY THE USE OF

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IF your *Liver* be sluggish take Holloway's Pills. Should your *Stomach* be deranged these Pills, if taken, will act like a charm. Is your *Blood* impure? here again is your remedy.

In the hand-to-hand struggle for existence, in the present day, good health is everything; when it is lacking all enjoyment is excluded, and competency is too often reduced to poverty. Holloway's purifying, digestive, and laxative Pills are admirably adapted for restoring soundness to invalids, whose functions are so feebly or irregularly performed that life itself seem most precarious. The Stomach has its many maladies removed by a judicious use of the Pills,—the torpid Liver is roused by them to active secretion,—the Kidneys are kindly encouraged to greater activity,—the Bowels are gently stimulated, and every other organ subserving digestion is placed at its natural standard and better fitted for its duties.

The old, the young, the rich, the poor, whether soldier or civilian, who may suffer from the consequences arising from over indulgence at the table or otherwise, will find that, if health can possibly be restored, these patent Pills (taken according to the printed direction) will prove their infallibility.

The Friend to All.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Has there ever been a malignant sore, an old ulcer, or a wound of any kind to which this unrivalled "Heal all" has been applied in vain; "certainly not," answer grateful thousands. Even those ulcerous sores arising from nameless causes which sap the very existence of the young and strongest, and which a course of Mercury can never cure, always yield to the influence of this renowned Ointment, when preservingly used in conjunction with the Pills.

For aches or pains, contracted and stiff joints,—for coughs and colds (which latter often settle upon the chest, producing fatal consequences) let the afflicted parts be effectually rubbed with the Ointment, as salt is into meat, and a certain cure will only be a question of time and patience. 41 tf

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THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD

AND

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For the future none but SOLID BLOCKS or STEREOS will be accepted for advertisements in the "North-China Daily News" and "North-China Herald," owing to the frequent accidents that occur through printing with those of other construction.

Blocks can be converted into solid stereos at a very moderate expense on application to this office.

Shanghai, 4th Aug., 1899.

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Soap with bad fats and free alkalies causes blotches. VINOLIA never does this.

tf 248 (2) 5th November, 1902.

D. G. GEORGACOPULO'S

IMPORTED

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

THE RECOGNISED LEADING CIGARETTE MADE IN CAIRO.

See that all packets bear the Egyptian Government stamp, the only guarantee of origin.

Sole Importer,

Mr. J. GAILLARD JEUNE,
71 & 73, RUE DU CONSULAT AND
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Shanghai.

tf 291 (4) Shanghai, 25th Sept., 1901.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A Remedy for all Irregularities,
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c
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Proprietor—
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tf 279 18th Feb., 1901.

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OF
Treaties between the Empire of China and Foreign Powers,
together with
Regulations for Conduct of Foreign Trade.

Compiled complete to date.
Price $4.00.

At Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ld.,
and
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD" OFFICE.
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IN
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BY
THE REV. JOHN ROSS, D.D.
Price 50 Cents.

For Sale at
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HSIAN,
The Capital of Shensi.
PAST AND PRESENT.
WRITTEN BY
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Price, 50 Cents.
"NORTH CHINA HERALD" OFFICE
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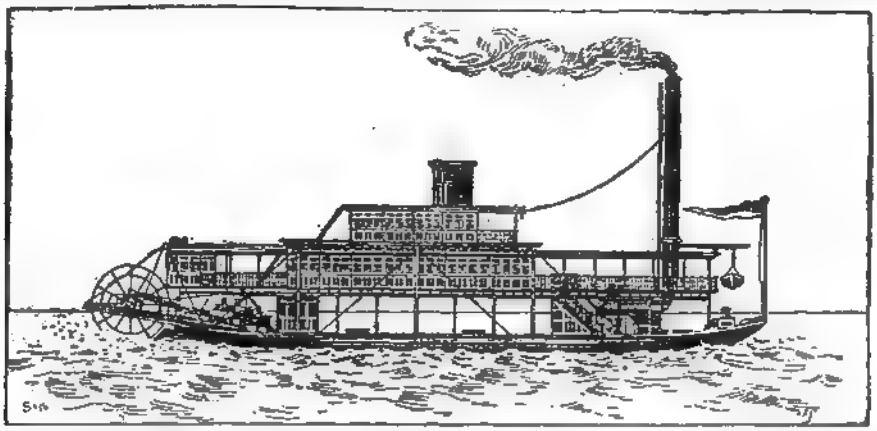
YARROW'S SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMERS.



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Vessels on this system are constructed when required, to draw as little as 10 inches.

The construction of shallow river vessels propelled on various systems has been made the speciality of Messrs. YARROW & Co., LTD.

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Sep-902 265 10th April, 1901.

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MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD Works, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENGLAND.

7my-900 tf 245 May 8th, 1899.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE to Invalids.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

*** Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manila, to the effect that Cholera had been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, December 31, 1864.

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For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure.
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Cures Scurvy.
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Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From Messrs. Noll, Murray & Co. Piece Goods Trade Report of 23rd December).

Our last circular was issued on the 13th instant, and during the interval a large business has been done in Piece Goods. Particulars of the business will be found below and from the quotations it will be seen that prices have advanced fully one mace per piece and have still a strong inclination to advance. The business to a large extent has been speculative as is shown by the fact that the bulk of the sales have been made for payment after China New Year or for shipment hence to TIENTSIN by the first flight of steamers. Here and there several lines have been taken for cash payment, but we imagine this only happened when the price appeared cheap and financing facilities were granted by the Native Banks who, by the way, are said to be in possession of much more funds than they care to admit.

As already mentioned the bulk of the business, we might almost say all, has been done by the TIENTSIN dealers and from what we hear the demand was as unexpected as it was welcomed. At first the demand was met by second hands but as they became denuded of stocks the enquiry finally reached importers and we believe that during the past few days quite a good business has been done direct. In view of this sudden demand clearances have not been so good as might have been expected but we have heard that a good quantity of goods have been paid for and will await shipment in the Spring. The goods that have received most attention have been 8-4-lbs. *Grey Shirtings* and *American Sheetings* but we have been informed that several lines of well known *White Shirtings* chops have been placed quietly on private terms. The demand for 8.4-lbs. *Grey Shirtings* and *American Sheetings* still continues but importers do not appear too anxious to meet it although it is said a large line of three yard goods were recently placed at eight shillings and four pence half penny per piece for arrival after China New Year.

The RIVER PORTS are very quiet as is seen by the sales of *Indian Yarn* while NINGPO requirements are easily supplied by the auctions.

NEW YORK is reported firm while MANCHESTER is distinctly firm in sympathy with *Cotton* which is now quoted 4 15/16d.

On the third page of this circular we give the Shipments to TIENTSIN during the past ten years and considering the troubles and difficulties the trade has gone through during the past eight months one cannot but express the belief they are satisfactory.

Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs.—There has been a good enquiry for these and sales of about 45,000 pieces are announced, but we do not think that quantity at all represents the business done. The quotations given us are. *Blue 2 Cash* T2.47½, *Red Rhinoceros* and *Red Cormorant* T2.62½, *Lion and Flag* T2.70, *Wheelbarrow* T2.75, *Blue Swan* and *Man and Gong* T2.77½, *Red Pagoda* T2.87½, *Soldier CCC* and *Blue 7 Child* T2.97½ and *Father and Child* T3.10. Prices at auction are much stronger.

Light Weights.—No private business reported, but prices at auction have advanced.

Heavy Weights.—Sales of about 6,000 pieces are made public and consist of *Blue 2 Men* at T3.37½ and *Blue Cock* at T3.42½. Prices at auction are firmer all round.

12-lbs. 56-in.—Sales of about 7,500 pieces are noted and they consist of *Soldier C.C.C.* T4.00, *Soldier A.A.A.* T4.10 and *Soldier* T4.75. Auction prices are rather higher.

White Shirtings.—Although the sales made public only amount to 25,000 pieces we believe a much larger business has been kept private. The quotations we have received are; *Red Wheatear* T2.77½, *Woman and Pony* T4.15, *Monkey* T4.25, *Blue 2 Fish* T4.62½, *Blue Large Flag* T4.75, *Blue Cock* T5.10 and *Blue Dragon* T5.25. Prices at auction are up about four candareens all round.

T.-Cloths.—No private business is reported while prices at auction have advanced about three candareens per piece.

Drills.—We have been told a few indents have been placed in ENGLISH goods while in AMERICAN makes sales of about 30,000 pieces have been made as follows:—*Magpie* and *Large Phœnix* T3.87½, *Boy and Globe* T3.90, *Dragon Head* T4.15 and *P.M.C.* at T4.45.

Sheetings.—A few indents of ENGLISH goods have been made, while in AMERICAN makes a large business has been done and we do not think we are far short of the mark when we say that quite 300,000 pieces have changed hands. The bulk of the business has of course been done through second hands, but during the past few days the enquiry has reached importers who have made several sales on a sterling basis. The quotations given us are: *Phœnix* T3.47½, *Dragon Head* T3.57½, *Blue 2 Cocks* T3.60, *Buffalo A* T3.65, *Boy and Globe* and *Two Bats* T3.67½, *Three Rabbits* T4.00, *Horse and Dog* T4.05, *Clifton CCC* T4.10, *Pheasant* T4.15, *Buffalo Head* and *Six Dragon* T4.25, *Two Rabbits*, *Boott Cock* and *Blue Jos* T4.35 and *Cud* at T4.45.

Fancy Goods.—There has been some small enquiry for *Printed Goods* of special designs but we have not heard of any business having done in these or *Dyed Goods*.

Woollens.—Business has been confined to the auctions where prices for *Camlets* and *Spanish Stripes* are rather better but those for *Long Ells* are rather easier.

Cotton Yarn.—We have not heard of any business in ENGLISH spinnings but in INDIAN yarns a small business of 2,130 bales has been done at rather easier prices.

No. 10s., 460 bales;—*Damoder Lukhmidass* T74.25. *Howard and Bullough* T74.10, *Standard* T74.75, *David Mill* T75.10, *Eamanjee Mill* T76.50, and *Kohinoor Mill* "*Kohinoor*" T78.50 T79.00.

No. 12s., 400 bales;—*Kohinoor Mill* "*Kohinoor*" and *Tricumdass (Mule)* T77.50 and *M. Petit Sun* T79.00.

No. 16s., 985 bales;—*Standard* and *Western India (Pony Carriage)* T84.00, *City of Bombay (King)* T84.50, *E. D. Sassoon Ancestral Worship* and *E. D. Sassoon Drum and Bell* T86.50/87.50.

No. 20s., 50 bales;—*Anglo Indian (King)* and *Empress* T87.75 and *David Mill* T89.00.

JAPANESE.—There has been quite a demand for these and it is said about 12,000 bales have been contracted for on the basis of T87.00 @ T90.00 for 16s. and T90.50 @ T93.00 for 20s.

LOCAL.—Only one transaction is reported and that is a sale of 1,500 bales *International* at T85.75 for 14s. and T85.75 for 16s. Re-sales of bundles have been made at T78.00 @ T79.50 for 12s., T79.50 @ T81.00 for 14s. and T81.50 @ T83.00 for 16s.

COTTONS.—No business reported and quotations are now returned at T18.00 for *Best Steam Machined Ginned*, T18.50 @ T19.00 for *Tungchow* and T17.30 @ T17.60 for *Shanghai*.

METATS AND MISCELLANEOUS. From Messrs. Alex. Bielfeld & Co.'s report. of 19th December, 1902.—With the close of the year, a few orders have been placed in METALS for delivery after the Chinese settlements, but these are nothing like sufficient to equal the new business of past years. The following are the contracts we have heard of:—500 tons London Horse-shoes 79s. 6d., c.i.f.c.; 200 tons Steel Plate Cuttings 86s., c.i.f.c.; 100 tons Glasgow Cart Tyres 96s., c.i.f.c.; 100 tons Mohair Nailrods, 126s. 6d., c.i.f.c.; 100 cases Galvanised Sheet Iron 26/8 £14.4.6, c.i.f.c.; 50 tons Cobbles 87s., c.i.f.c.; 50 tons Round Iron 90s., c.i.f.c.

In SUNDRIES also a few small orders, as under, have been reported:—500 cases 12 oz. Candles Tls. 3.45; 500 cases 8 oz. do. Tls. 2.65; 100 ea. 10 doz. Enamelled Basins 12 c/m 22.50; 100 cases do at 4s. 6d., c.i.f.c.; 30 cases ea. 100 Curls 64 yards Gold Gold Lace Tls. 32.00; 30 cases ea. 10 gross Hairpins Tls. 17.00.

EXPORT.

Silk.—From Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons' Circular of 18th December:—

The home markets are firm. Gold Kiling is quoted in Lyons at Fcs. 34.

RAW SILK.—Our market is strong, but quiet. Business is checked by the advance in prices and also by the higher rates of Exchange now ruling.

YELLOW SILKS.—Stocks are small and holders are firm.

HAND FILATURES.—A few settlements of grant reels are reported at a considerable advance on last rates and the stock is now almost exhausted. The higher prices asked for ordinary reels prevents business for Europe.

STEAM FILATURES.—The enquiry is principally for Europe but the firmness of holders together with the higher rates of Exchange keeps business on a small scale.

TOCKS.—Are very small in all classes of Silks and only small arrivals are expected to end of the season.

WASTE SILK.—The only transaction reported is a parcel of Shantung B "whole bales" at Tls. 38.

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Quotations in Taels per picul: Average Exchange for the week, 2/3¾ and 2.86 four months. Freight, Tls. 8.35 per cwt.

	Tls. per pcl.
Tsatlees.—	
Bird Yuenling	725
Stork Fohling	710
,, Tseangling	690
Gold Kiling	705
9/12 Moss Taysaam.—	
Double Butterfly 2	635
Green Kashing.—	
White Swan I	680
White Kashings.—	
Gold Lily Flower Ex. I	690/680
Haining Silk.—	
Double Pagoda 1, 2 & 3	685/675/665

	Tls. per pcl.
Haining Silk.—	
Han Quong Shing 2 & 3	700/690
Pegasus 1 2 & 3	705/695/685
Hand Filatures.—	
WSD Gold Butterfly Grant 1, 2 & 3 ave.	aver. 880
,, and Almond Flr. 1, 2 & 3	,, 850
Gold Cock Grant 1, 2 & 3	,, 840
Plough ,, Ex. 1 & 2	,, 840
Kongkee Mare Grant 1	750
Bicycle 2 Ordinary reel	800
Gold Stork 1 & 2	aver. 805/795
Steam Filatures.—	
Eagle I 9/11	1040

		1902-1903.	1901-1902	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1897-98.
Settlements for this mail	About	1,000	1 500	700	800	3,000	1,000 bales.
,, season to end of	,,	43,000	55.000	46,700	24,250	50,000	47,000 ,,
,, forward contracts	,,	3,500	15,000	13,000	6,500	5.000	14,000 ,,
Stock	,,	46,200	67,800	60,100	25,400	55,000	61,500 ,,
Total Arrivals, including Steam Filatures							

	* *King and.*	* *France &c.*	*Total Europe.*	*America.*	*India & Egypt.*	*Japan, Coast & Straits*	*Grand Total.*
Export of Steam Filatures, pls.	86	3,876	3,962	3,252	...	...	7,214 bales.
,, White Silk in Bales of 80 catties	353	12,098	12,951	4,907	231	483	18,572 ,,
,, Yellow Silk in piculs	70	4,343	4,413	7	3,205	575	8,200 ,,
,, Wild ,, ,,	31	4,728	4,759	1,446	25	249	6,539 ,,
Total	1,040	25,045	26,085	9,612	3,521	1,307	40,525 ,,
Against in 1901-1902	2,216	31,943	34,159	9,362	6,925	2,010	52,456 ,,
,, 1900 1901	2,434	28,750	31,004	4,691	8,881	1,459	46,015 ,,
,, 1899-1900	6,190	51,346	57,536	11,621	5,932	3,603	78,692 ,,
,, 1898-99	1,828	36,147	38,275	3,818	4,198	949	47,240 ,,
,, 1897-98	1,352	32,313	33,665	7,220	3,487	1,723	46,075 ,,
,, 1896-97	2,208	27,006	29,214	2,798	2,000	1,432	35,444 ,,
Export Waste Silk	7,360	27,681	35,041	204	176	16	35,437 ,,
Against in 1901-1902	6,322	30,420	36,742	57	28	23	36,850 piculs
,, 1900 1901	9,004	24,752	33,756	...	52	57	33,865 ,,
,, 1899-1900	11,817	28,525	40,342	1,431	...	516	42,289 ,,
Export Cocoons	...	3,488	3,488	...	...	2,309	5,797 ,,
Against in 1901-1902	...	1,492	1,492	...	2	2,029	3,523 ,,
,, 1900 1901	...	1,033	1,032	...	...	3,459	4,492 ,,
1899 1900	...	1,767	1,767	234	...	3,400	5,401 ,,

* Many shipments are now sent optional Marseilles or London
Also piculs Old Silk Wadding to London.
,, 1,097 ,, ,, Continent.
1,097

Freights.—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Report of the 24th instant.

Our Homeward freight market seems to have passed into the dull season in earnest; there is very little cargo offering in any direction and with the Christmas and New Year holidays close upon us we do not expect to see any change until they are over.

Coastwise.—Rates have declined a little all round since last writing and some owners have been glad to fix forward business at slightly lower rates only to keep their ships employed.

We take this opportunity of wishing our readers the Compliments of the Season with our best Wishes for the New Year which will have commenced before our next issue appears.

For London and the Continent:—There are quite a number of steamers advertised again on this berth besides the mails, viz: the s.s. *Benlomond* sailing for Genoa, London and Antwerp on the 28th inst., the s.s. *Glenlochy* for Genoa, Havre, London and Antwerp on the 31st., the s.s. *Pelens* for London and Amsterdam on the 1st prox., the s.s. *Bombay* for Marseilles and London on the 3rd., the s.s. *Katsuki Maru* for Marseilles, London and Antwerp on the 5th, and the s.s. *Oopack* for Marseilles, Antwerp and Amsterdam on the 11th, with s.s. *Tydeus* for Liverpool *direct* on the 10th.

For Genoa and Hamburg:—The s.s. *Strassburg* sails to-day.

For New York via Suez:—The s.s. *Croydon* and *Adria* having sailed together on the 21st inst., the berth will next be taken by the s.s. *Mogul* to sail about the 3rd prox., to be followed by the s.s. *Hindustan* and *Shimosa*.

DEPARTURES.

For London via Suez:—	*Ulysses* via Amoy	Dec.	19th.
,, ,,	*Malacca*	,,	20th.
,, ,,	*Teenkai*	,,	20th.
For Liverpool direct:—	*Alcinous*	,,	11th.
For Havre & Hamburg:—	*Sucia*	,,	15th.
For New York via Suez:—	*Croydon*	,,	22nd.
	Adria	,,	22nd.

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RATES OF FREIGHT.

London	by Conference Lines,	General Cargo	45/0		W. Silk	47/6	Tea	45/0			
Northern Cont. Ports	"	"	"	"	"	45/0	"	47/6	"	45/0	
New York viâ London	"	"	"	"	"	52/6	"	55/0	"	52/6	
Baltimore viâ London	"	"	"	"	"	57/6	"	60/0	"	57/6	
Konigsberg viâ London	"	"	"	"	"	52/6	"	55/0	"	52/6	
Manchester viâ London	"	"	"	"	"	57/6	"	60/0	"	57/6	
Liverpool viâ London	"	"	"	"	"	50/0	"	55/0	"	57/6	
Liverpool direct	"	"	"	"	"	50/0	"	—	"	50/0	
Hamburg	"	"	"	"	"	45/0	"	47/6	"	45/0	

Above rates are subject to a deferred rebate, as per Conference Circular

Genoa	by Conference Lines,	Tallow 36/0 net,	General Cargo	40/6 net,	W. Silk	42/6 net,	Tea	45/0 net.			
Marseilles	"	"	36/0	"	"	"	40/6	"	"	42/6	"	"	40/6	"
Havre	"	"	36/0	"	"	"	40/6	"	"	42/6	"	"	40/6	"

40/0 per ton of 20 cwt. for sesamum seeds net for above three ports.

Naples, by N. D. Lloyd	General Cargo	41/0	Tea.	46/0	
Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd	"	"	32/6	"	37/0
Smyrna, by	"	"	37/0	"	42/0

New York, by Sail.....20/- nominal.

Do. viâ Pacific .....1¼ gold ct. per lb. Tea,—6 cts. per lb. Silk,—G. $15.00 per ton Straw-braid under 25 tons. G. $10.00

Do. viâ Suez .....25/- General Cargo. 10/0 extra for Turmeric and wood-oil. 25/- "

Boston " .....32/6 " " " 32/6 "

Philadelphia " ..... 32 6 " " " 32 6 "

COAST RATES.

Moji	to Shanghai	$1.60 per ton Coal.	quiet.
"	" Port Arthur	$2.00 " "	nominal.
"	" Hongkong	$2.50 " "	enquiry.
"	" Singapore	$3.00 " "	enquiry.
"	" Manila	$4.00 " "	nominal.
"	" Newchwang	closed.	
Newchwang	" Canton	Season closed.	
"	" Swatow		
"	" Amoy		
Chefoo	" Swatow	25 cents Mex.	nominal.
Wuhu / Chinkiang	to Canton	20 cands	small business.
Wuhu	" Swatow		nothing doing.

Coals.—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Report of the 24th instant.

COAL.—Japan.—Since last writing we have not had much enquiry for this article and natives show little disposition to pay the prices now asked by Importers. Rates of feright lately have been fluctuating to a great extent and charters have been effected at from $1.70 to $1.35 per ton with little or no enquiry at the latter figures.

Cardiff.—Has been sold in small quantities at ₹17.00 per ton, a slight advance since last writing.

Sydney Wollongong.—There is a slight movement on foot but nothing yet has transpired. There is a small demand.

Cardiff:—ex godown	Tls.	17.00 per ton.
Sydney Wollongong:—ex godown	"	12.00 per ton
Hongay Lump:—ex godown	"	9.00 per ton.
Japan Coal:—Otaji, ex godown		
Karatz, "		
Ohnoura, "		
Miyanoura "		Tls. 6.00 a 7.00 per ton
Kommizu "		
Hokoku "		
Ohnoura 3 feet ex godown		
" 5 " "		
Miiké Lump, "		Contracted for.
" Small, ex godown		

Kaiping Coal:—Navy Coal ex Godown		
" Locomotive Coal "		
" Household Coal "		$5.50 to $11.00 per ton.
" No. 1 Slack "		
" No. 2 " "		
" No. 3 " "		

Arrivals of Coal during the fortnight have been:—

Dec.	9, *Hanchow* str.	1,928 tons	Moji Coal, to consumers.
"	10, *Aikawa Maru*, str.	1,900 "	Miike Dust Coal, to consumers.
"	11, *Akunoura Maru*, str.	1,850 "	Iwashita Dust Coal, to consumers.
"	13, *Argo*, str.	1,740 "	Miike Dust Coal, to consumers.
"	14, *Ragner*, str.	2,302 "	Miike Dust Coal, to consumers)
"	17, *Asosan Maru*, str.	1,800 "	Mixed Japan Coal, to consumers.
"	18, *Hokushin Maru*, str.	1,105 "	Fukuno Dust Coal, to consumers.
"	19, *Fuyo, Maru*, str.	1,365 "	Matsuno Lump Coal, to consumers.
"	20, *Aikawa Maru*, str.	1,950 "	Miike Dust Coal, to consumers.
"	21, *Tientsin* str.	2,035 "	Moji Coal, to consumers.
"	21, *Helios*, str.	1,900 "	Mixed Japan Coal, to consumers.

KEROSENE OIL.—During the fortnight a very small business has been done. Sales have been made for short prompt Tls. 2.24 per case for Devoes. Small quantities of Bulk Oil (Russian) have Changed hands at Tls. 1.75 @ Tls. 1.77½ per 10 Gallons.

Langkat Dragon chop Importers have realized on 15,000 cases Tls. 2.02½ less 2% for Cargo to arrive. There have been no arrivals. Our Stocks are now estimated at:—

Devoes	1,466,500 cases.
Batoum	132,000 "
Sumatra	38,900 "
Langkat	105,000 "

QUOTATIONS.

By Import.

Devoes.—Tls. 2.35 per case, less 2%.

Batoum.—

Anchor Chop.—Tls. 2.30 per case, less 2%.

Sumatra & Langkat.—

Bulk Oils.—Tls. 1.85 per 10 gallons, less 2%.

At Tea-shops.

Devoes.—Tls. 2.23½ per case.

Batoum.—

Anchor Chop.—Tls. 2.10½ per case, net.

Sumatra & Langkat.—

Bulk Oils.—Tls. 2.02½ per 2 tins, net.

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HANKOW STATISTICS from the Hankow General Chamber of Commerce Circular of the 17th December, 1902.

EXPORTS.

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for Export :—

Cowhides, B. S.	Tls. 34/36	per picul.	Gallnuts, plum shape	,, 23.00	per picu
,, Seconds	,, 30.00	,,	Tobacco, Tingchow	no cargo ,,	,,
Buffalo hides, B.S.	,, 24/25	,,	,, Wengkong	,,	,,
,, 10/35 lbs.			Black Bristles, Riffings 2½" 2¾" 3" 3½" 3¾"		
,, 35/60 ,,			10 10 10 10 10		
Goatskins, Untanned,	,, 63/68	,,	3¾" 4" 4½" 4⅝" 4¾" 5" 5½" 5¾" 5⅝" 6"		
Buffalo Horns, average 3 lbs. ea.	,, 10.00	,,	10 6 6 6 6 3 1 1 ½ ½% =100%	,, no cargo	,,
White China Grass, Wuchang and/or Poochi	,, 15.00	,,	Feathers, Grey and/or White Duck	,, 18 50	,,
,, Sinshan and/or Chayu	,, 14.50	,,	,, ,, Wild Duck	,, 20.00	,,
Green China Grass, Szechuen	,, 12.50	,,	Turmeric	,, 5.25	,,
Jute	,, 4.20	,,	Sesamum Seed, white	,, 4.20	,,
White Vegetable Tallow, Kinchow	,, 11.90	,,	,, = yellow		,,
,, ,, Pingchew and/or Macheng	,, 11.60	,,	,, = red		,,
,, ,, ,, Mongyu	,, 10.00	,,	,, = black		,,
Green ,, ,, Kiyu	,, 11.60	,,	Sesamum Seed-Oil	,, 7.90	,,
Animal Tallow	,, 12.50	,,	Vegetable Tallow Seed-Oil	,, 7.80	,,
Gallnuts, Usual shape	,, 21.00	,,	Wood Oil	,, 7.90	,,
			Tea Oil	,, 9.00	,,

I. M. Customs returns of Shipments.

Cowhides.	Buffalo Hides.	Goatskins Untanned.	Animal Tallow.	Vegetable Tallow.	Nutgalls.	Bristles.	Sesamum Seed.	Wood Oil.
Piculs.	*Piculs.*	*Pieces.*	*Piculs.*	*Piculs.*	*Piculs.*	*Piculs.*	*Piculs.*	*Piculs.*
*127,435.00	16,061.00	1,263,127	27,252.00	186,960.00	41,007.00	15,181.00	610,574.00	579,330.00
†1,619.00	303.00	17,330	301.00	2,807.00	2,465.00	291 00	25,706.00	4,136.00
‡129,054.00	16,364.00	1,280,457	27,553.00	189,767.00	43,472.00	15,382.00	636,280.00	583,466.00

*Per last Circular. † For week ending Saturday the 15th inst. ‡ From January 1st to 15th inst.

Kerosene Oil.	Imported.		Market Price.	
American "Devoes" in cases	Gallons	Tls.	2.25	
Russian "Anchor" in cases	,,	,,	2.15	Less 2%.
,, bulk in tins	,,	,,	2.10	,,
,, in bulk	,,	,,	1.80	,,
Sumatra, in cases	,,	,,	2.12	,,
,, in bulk	,,	,,	1.80	,,

Imports.

During the week ending Saturday the 6th instant inclusive, as per Custom House returns are :—

	Oil,	Gallons
Devoes		
Russian	85,000	,,
Sumatra	55,500	,,
Total...	140,500	,,

FREIGHTS :—

Per Conference Steamers. To London and Northern Continental ports ; Tea 52/6 per ton of 40 cubic feet
General cargo 52/6 = 40 ,,
Seeds 47/6 ,, 20 cwt.

Per Conference Steamers. To Marseilles and Havre, General 48/- Net, per ton of 40 cubic feet
Seeds 47/6 ,, ,, 20 cwt.

To New York. Overland, ... Tea 1½ GS cents per lb gross
do. viâ Suez, ... 32/6 per ton of 40 cubic feet

To Shanghai ; Tea ..... Taels 2.50 per ton of 13 half-chests.
do. General ..... ,, 2.60 ,, weight or measurement.

AUCTION SALES.

Auctions for the week ending 21st December, 1902 comprised the following Goods :—

	For the week.			Previous week.			Corresponding week last year.		
Grey Shirtings	11,765	pcs.	against	13,505	pcs.	and	15,385	pcs.
White Shirtings	6,090	,,	,,	5,660	,,	,,	7,900	,,
T-Cloths	590	,,	,,	590	,,	,,	850	,,
Drills English		,,	,,	100	,,	,,	75	,,
Jeans	330	,,	,,	180	,,	,,	120	,,
Sheetings	120	,,	,,	120	,,	,,	140	,,
Turkey Reds	1,300	,,	,,	690	,,	,,	400	,,

	For the week.			Previous week.			Corresponding week last year.		
Velvets		pcs.	against		pcs.	and		pcs.
Velveteens		,,	,,		,,	,,		,,
Cotton Italians	3,178	,,	,,	2,520	,,	,,	3,246	,,
Camlets	360	,,	,,	360	,,	,,	540	,,
Long Ells	370	,,	,,	420	,,	,,	340	,,
Lastings	300	,,	,,	300	,,	,,	340	,,
Spanish Stripes	314	,,	,,	210	,,	,,	336	,,

At *Nie Kee*, 13th inst.

Turkey Red Shirtings.—550 pieces ; *8 Joss 3½-lbs.* $2.14, *do. 3¾-lbs.* $2.22, *do. 4-lbs.* $2.39, *do. 4½-lbs.* $2.58 and *6-lbs.* $2.94.

At *E-Wo*, 17th inst.—

Grey Shirtings.—6¾-lbs. 280 pieces ; *Red Lion* $1.82.
8.4-lbs.—480 pieces ; *Blue Man and Rabbit* $1.98½, *Blue 2 Tea Caddy JJJ* $3.21 and *Blue Tea Caddy DDD* $3.02½.
10-lbs.—250 pieces ; *Blue Lion* $2.89 and *Blue Dragon and 6 Women* $3.52½.
12-lbs.—600 pieces ; *Blue Flag Chief* $3.31¾ and *Double Ladder and Gun* $3.58½.

Jeans.—8-lbs.—210 pieces ; *Squirrel* $2.53 and *Tiger and Tree* $3.12½.

At *Yuen-fong*, 18th inst.—

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Grey Shirtings.—7-lbs.—1,455 pieces; *Blue Britannia* T1.91½, *Blue 4 Sisters* T2.05 and *Blue 5 Students* T2.38½.

8.4-lbs.—4,840 pieces; *Green 9 Lions* T2.03½, *House* T2.03½, *Double Men* T2.14½, *Blue Britannia* T2.12, *Blue 5 Students* T2.55½, *Blue Double Shield* T2.63½, *Black Gold 5 Students* T2.75, *Red Emperor's Birthday* T2.78, *Seven Sisters* T2.95½ and *5 Brothers* T3.02½.

10-lbs.—2,200 pieces; *Red Britannia* T3.11½, *Red 5 Students* T3.12½, *Red Emperor's Birthday* T3.32½, *Red 4 Sisters* T3.25 and *Painted 5 Literati* T3.73½.

10.12-lbs.—600 pieces: *Painted Britannia* T3.55½, *18 Brothers* T3.94½ and *Lily* T4.00.

11-lbs.—300 pieces; *Painted 5 Students* T3.65.

12-lbs.—940 pieces; *China Square* T3.55, *Soldier* T3.63½, *9 Lions* T3.67½, *Light House* (Thee) 5/1 T4.08½ and *Lily* T4.46.

12.12-lbs.—150 pieces; *9 Old Men* T4.77½.

13.12-lbs.—150 pieces; *Black Flag Chief* T4.82½.

14.12-lbs.—150 pieces; *Gold Sun* T5.05.

White Shirtings.—64-reed:—1,200 pieces; *House, Bright* T2.79½, *Blue 2 Light House, Bright* T2.82½ and *Black Gold 5 Students* T3.09½.

72-reed.—5,800 pieces; *White Gold 5 Students* T3.40½, *Red 2 Sisters* T3.42½, *Red 2 Light House, Bright* T3.41½, *do. Dull* T3.42½, *Red Gold Star Bright* T3.77, *do. Dull* T3.77, *Painted 4 Sisters, Bright*, T3.74½, *do. Dull* T3.81, *Red 5 Stars* T3.92½/93½, *Black Flag Chief* T4.05, *Painted Grand Fathers* T4.50, *Painted Emperor's Birthday* T4.70, *18 Brothers* T4.65, *Lily* T4.46½, *Students* T5.26½ and *Black Gold and Sun* T5.39.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—390 pieces; *Blue 5 Students* T1.79, *Painted Britannia* T2.13½ and *Red 5 Students* T2.17½.

8-lbs.—200 pieces; *Painted 5 Students* T2.88.

Jeans.—8-lbs.—120 pieces; *Double Squirrel* T3.02½.

Sheetings.—15-lbs.—120 pieces; *Old Man Head A* T3.73½.

Black Cotton Italians.—3,175 pieces; *Loo Loo Tong* T4.35, *9 Brothers* T4.32½, *Seven Sisters* T4.70, *Students* T4.80, *Painted 2 Sisters* T4.75, *Painted 18 Literati* T4.45, *Painted 5 Students* T4.82½, *Painted Emperor's Birthday* T5.13½/22½, *Lily* T6.20, *Marriage* T6.30, *3 Ladies* T6.12½, *18 Brothers* T6.67½, *9 Old Men* T6.65, *Smoke Room* T6.95, *Banquet* T6.72½, *Rich Man* T6.47½, *Painted 5 Literati* T8.20, *Red Silver Sun* T7.42½, *5 Stars* T7.20, *Buddha* T8.05 and *5 Brothers* T7.02½.

At *Nie Kee*, 20th inst.

Turkey Red Shirtings.—75 pieces; *3 Joss 3½-lbs.* T2.16, *do. 3½-lbs.* T2.30, *do. 4-lbs.* T2.58, *do. 4½-lbs.* T2.60 and *do. 5-lbs.* T2.97.

AUCTION SALES OF WOOLLENS DURING THE WEEK.

Chops—	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue.	Dark Gentian	Jr. & N. Green.	Orange & Yellow.	Ash & Grey.	White	Pink	Black.	Brown & Mag°	Mauve.	Lt. Gt. Mid.	Pcs.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Total.
Camlets.													
Lighthouse, s.s.o.p. pc	13.35	13.60	12.72½	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs. ...	20	20	10	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
9 Old Men, s.s.n. p. pc	13.22½	13.40	.....	13.22½	.....	...	11.32½	...	...	14.05°	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	30	10	.....	10	.....	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	70
Man & Horse, p. pc.	13.00/01	.....	12.27	13.06	.....	...	...	14.03/05	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	60	.....	30	20	.....	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	170
Goose, p. pc.	12.99	.....	12.25	...	12.75°	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs. ...	30	.....	30	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Long Ells.													
Light House, p. pc. ...	7.27½	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs. ...	40	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Horse's Head, p.pc....	7.52	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs....	80	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Double Phoenix, p.pc.	7.29	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs. ...	60	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Single Phoenix, p.pc ...	6.25	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs....	60	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Tiger & Ring, p. pc...	7.37	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales pcs. ...	40	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Tiger, p. pc.	5.87	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs. ...	90	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Lastings.													
Ship, s.o.n. p. pc. ...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	13.97½	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	200
Old Men, p. pc.....	.....	.....	11.32½	...	.....	...	...	...	12.42½	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs...	.....	.....	20	...	.....	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	100
Spanish Stripes													
9 Old Men p. yd	0.48	0.37½	0.61	.....	0.51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs. ...	12		6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Single, Phoenix p. yd	0.64	.....	0.666/667	0.641	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs. ...	30	.....	3	6	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
13th inst.													
Sea Horse, n.t.t. p. yd.	0.55½	.....	0.52½	0.549	.....	...	...	...	...	0.572°	...	...	
Sales, pcs. ...	36	.....	12	6	.....	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	60
Buffalo p. yd.	0.48½	.....	.....	0.45	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.65½°	
Sales, pcs. ...	6	.....	.....	6	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	18
Lion, p. yd.	0.434	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	6	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
S. p. yd.	0.426	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs. ...	6	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Dragon, p. yd.	0.649	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs. ...	6	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
8 Foh, p. yd	0.392	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs. ...	12	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
20th inst.													
Sea Horse, n.t.t. p. yd.	0.577	.....	0.556	0.56	.....	...	...	...	...	0.55°	...	...	
Sales, pcs. ...	36	.....	12	6	.....	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	60
Buffalo, p. yd.....	0.489	.....	.....	0.461	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.641°	
Sales, pcs. ...	6	.....	.....	6	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	18
Lion, p. yd.....	0.431	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs.	6	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
S., p. yd.....	0.431	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs ...	6	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Dragon, p. pc.	0.65	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales pcs....	6	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
8 Foh, p. pc.	0.41	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sales, pcs....	12	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

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Exchange.—[Closing Rates]—*On London*—Telegraphic Transfers, 2s. 2⅝d. Bank Bills, demand 2s. 2¼d. Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 2s. 2⅛d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 2s. 2⅛d. 6 months' sight, 2s. 3⅛d. *On France*—Bank Bills, Transfer, Fcs. 2.76½. Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 2.85. 6 months sight, 2.87. *On Germany*—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, Marks 2.21½, lowest 2.31½, highest 2.34½. *On New York*—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, per $100, Gold $55½, lowest 55½, highest 56. *On Hongkong*—Telegraphic Transfers ½ 72; lowest 71½, highest 72, per $100. *On Yokohama*—Telegraphic Transfers ¥93½, lowest 93½, highest 93½ per Yen 100. Private Bills, 15 days' sight, ¥92½; lowest 92, highest 90½. *On Bombay and Calcutta*—Telegraphic Transfers, Rs. 165½, lowest 164½, highest 165½, per ₹100. Bank Bills, demand, Rs. 164½, lowest 164½, highest 167. *Bullion*—Gold Bars, Shanghai, 98 touch, per ₹10, ₹440.00, lowest 435.00, highest 446.00. Silver Bars, per ₹100, ₹111.20, lowest 111.15, highest 111.20. Mexican dollars, per $100, ₹74.3375, lowest 74.225, highest 74.675. Copper Cash per Tls. 1,150; lowest 1,150, highest 1,160. Chinese Interest, mace 1.0, lowest 0.6, highest 1.8. Bar Silver in London, per oz., 22½, lowest 22⅝, highest 22⅝.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

(From Messrs. Morriss & Robertson's Circular.)

December.	Bar Silver per oz. in L'don.	On London. T/Transfers. Lowest	T/Transfers. Highest	Bank 4 m/s. Lowest	Bank 4 m/s. Highest	Credits 4 m/s. Lowest	Credits 4 m/s. Highest	Docty. 4 m/s. Lowest	Docty. 4 m/s. Highest	France. Francs 4 m/s. and 8 do. Lowest	France. Francs 4 m/s. and 8 do. Highest	Germany. 4 m/s. Priv.	New York. Docty. 4 m/s.	Hongkong.	Yokohama. T/T	India. T/T Rup.
15th	22⅝	2.2½	2.2½	2.2⅝	2.2⅝	2.3	2.3	2.3½	2.3½	2.84/2.86	2.84/2.86	2.31½	55½	71½	94	164½
16th	22⅝	2.2½	2.2½	2.2½	2.2½	2.3½	2.3½	2.3½	2.3½	2.85/2.87	2.86/2.88	2.33½	55½	71⅝	93½	165
17th	22⅞	2.2½	2.2⅝	2.2⅝	2.2⅝	2.3½	2.3½	2.3½	2.3½	2.88/2.90	2.88½/2.90½	2.34½	56	72	92½	166½
18th	22⅞	2.2½	2.2½	2.2½	2.2½	2.3½	2.3½	2.3½	2.3½	2.86/2.88	2.88½/2.90½	2.34½	56	72	92½	166½
19th	22⅞	2.2½	2.2½	2.2½	2.2½	2.3½	2.3½	2.3½	2.3½	2.85/2.87	2.86/2.88	2.33½	55½	72	93½	165
20th	22⅞	2.2½	2.2½	2.2½	2.2½	2.3	2.3	2.3½	2.3½	2.84/2.86	2.85/2.87	2.31½	55½	72	93½	164½

SHARES.—From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co., of 19th instant.

A considerable business has been done during the week, the market being very irregular owing, in a large measure, to the closing up for the settlement on the 29th and 30th. Profits on short sales have been eagerly taken as advances and shares are steadily refused by the Banks.

Banks.—*Honkong & Shanghai Banks* have improved slightly locally, business having been done at $660 ex 71½ and at clearly at $662½ ex 71½. The London market yesterday was £63.—*Nationals*, sales at $27.

Marine Insurance.—The only business quoted in these is in *North Chinas* at Tls. 180. *Unions* are wanted at $480. *Traders* offering at $56.

Fire Insurance.—No business reported. *Hongkongs* an offering are $345 and *Chinas* $84½.

Shipping.—*Hongkong & Canton & Macao Steamboats* quiet $36. *Indo-Chinas*. A considerable business has been done during the week at Tls. [illegible] and Tls. 61½ for settlement and Tls. 63½ and Tls. 64 and Tls. 64½ for March delivery. Shares are to-day wanted at Tls. 64½. There are buyers in Hongkong at $85. *Douglas S. S. Co.* sellers at $41½.

Sugars.—*Chinas* are wanted at $65.

Mining.—*Chinese Engineering and Mining Co's* shares have changed hands for the settlement at Tls. 9.10 and Tls. 8 and Tls. 8.20. Shares are enquired for for forward delivery. *Rands* are wanted at $8 and *Punjams* at $2½.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—*S. C. Farnham, Boyd's* shares fell to Tls. 180 at which rate a considerable number of shares changed hands. Rates subsequently steadied a little and shares changed hands at Tls. 182½ and Tls. 185 for settlement and 178 ex dividend of Tls. 7 just paid and Tls. 183½ for April. There are sellers at Tls. 178. *Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf* shares have changed hands at Tls. 305, Tls. 310 and Tls. 312½ for cash. The market is steady at the latter rate. *Hongkong and Whampoa Docks* are wanted at $210. *Kowloons* are offering at $38.

Lands.—All stocks under this heading are unchanged *Shanghai Lands*. Payment for new issue is due on or before 31st inst. *Hongkongs* are wanted at $185.

Industrial.—*Shanghai Gas* old cum new shares changed hands at Tls. 117½. *Ewo Cotton* Tls. 40 and *Internationals* at Tls. 40. *Yain-kung-mows* are offered at Tls. 44.

Tugs and Cargo Boats.—Business has been done in these at Tls. 290 cum and Tls 285 ex dividend. The Company paid their 3rd. interim dividend of Tls. 5 on the 20th inst.

Miscellaneous.—*Mau'schapy etc., & Langkat*. Shares have changed hands at Tls. 167½, 160, 165, 162½ for cash and Tls. 170 for April. *Central Stores* have been dealt in at $26, *Hotel des Colonies* Tls. 16½, *Weeks* $24, *Hall & Holt* $30 and *Telephones* at Tls. 62.

Loans.—*Shanghai Lands* 6 per cent Debentures Tls. 103 and Gas 6 per cent at Tls. 103.

LOANS.			Amount of Loan.	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Return on Investment allowing for Amortisation.		
Shanghai Mun.	Waterworks	1893	₹50,000.00	₹50,000.00	₹100	6 %	June & Dec.	(a) 5.65 %	(a)	₹93.50
	Do.	1893	₹125,000.00	₹80,000.00	₹100	6½ %	Do.	(g) 5.87 %	(a)	₹97.00
	Do.	1894	₹105,000.00	₹105,000.00	₹100	6 %	Do.	(g) 5.53 %	(a)	₹104.00
	Do.	1895	₹115,000.00	₹115,000.00	₹100	5½ %	Do.	(g) 5.53 %	(a)	₹104.00
	Do.	1896	₹140,000.00	₹140,000.00	₹100	5 %	Do.	(g) 5.62 %	(a)	₹94.00
	Do.	1897	₹288,800.00	₹288,800.00	₹100	5 %	Do.	(g) 5.50 %	(a)	₹94.00
	Do.	1898	₹300,000.00	₹300,000.00	₹100	6 %	Do.	(g) 5.62 %	(a)	₹94.00
	Do.	1900	₹33,900.00	₹33,900.00	₹100	5½ %	Do.	(g) 5.62 %	(a)	₹104.00
	Do.	1902	₹250,000.00	₹250,000.00	₹100	6 %	Do.	(g) 5.75 %	(a)	₹97.00
	Do.	1902	₹150,000.00	₹150,000.00	₹100	6 %	Do.	(g) 5.75 %		₹104.00
										₹100.00
Chinese Imp. Government Loan 1898 £			₹767,200.00	₹609,500.00	₹250	7 %	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 6.70 %		
Shanghai Land Inv. Co. Debentures		1899	₹250,000.00	₹250,000.00	₹100	6 %	May & Nov.	(g) 5.53 %	(a)	₹253.50
Do.	Do.	1899	₹250,000.00	₹250,000.00	₹100	5½ %	June & Dec.	(g) 5.90 %	(a)	₹103.00
Do.	Do.	1894	₹250,000.00	₹250,000.00	₹100	6 %	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 5.61 %	(a)	₹97.00
Do.	Do.	1896	₹250,000.00	₹250,000.00	₹100	5½ %	June & Dec.	(g) 5.52 %	(a)	₹103.00
Do.	Do.	1900	₹250,000.00	₹250,000.00	₹100	5 %	April & Oct.	(g) 5.73 %	(a)	₹94.00
Do.	Do.	1901	₹200,000.00	₹200,000.00	₹100	6 %	June & Dec.	(g) 5.74 %	(a)	₹103.00
Shanghai Waterworks Co. Debentures		94	₹100,000.00	₹100,000.00	₹100	6 %	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 5.64 %	(a)	₹102.00
Do.		95	₹100,000.00	₹100,000.00	₹100	6 %	June & Dec.	(g) 5.82 %	(a)	₹103.00
Do.		99	₹50,000.00	₹50,000.00	₹100	6 %	June & Dec.	(g) 5.82 %	(a)	₹95.00
Do.		00	₹100,000.00	₹100,000.00	₹100	6 %	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 5.73 %	(a)	₹103.00
Do.		02	₹100,000.00	₹100,000.00	₹100	6 %	Do.	(g) 5.74 %	(a)	₹103.00
Do.		02	₹200,000	₹200,000	₹100	6 %	Do.	(g) 5.74 %	(a)	₹103.00
Fraser Eaton & Co. Debentures		1902	₹200,000	₹200,000	₹100	7 %	April & Oct.	(g) 6.73 %	(a)	₹103.00
Shanghai Gas Co.		1897	₹100,000.00	₹100,000.00	₹100	5 %	Do.	(g) 5.71 %	(a)	₹93.00
Do.		1899	₹100,000.00	₹100,000.00	₹100	6 %	May & Nov.	(g) 5.72 %	(a)	₹103.00
Shanghai Dock & Wharf Co., Ltd.		1902	₹435,000.00	₹435,000.00	₹100	6 %	June & Dec.	(g) 5.74 %	(a)	₹102.00

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SHARES. 24th December, 1902.

SHARES	No.	Value.	Paid up.	Position per Last Report. Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	Last Divd. &c. To Shareholders	When paid or due.	Average dividends 3 years	Return on investment on average of 3 years' divid.	Cash Quotation Closing.	
Banks.										per cent.		Tls.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank. Co.	50,000	$125	$125	$14,750,000	1,497,740.88	30-16-02	*£1.50	18- 3-02	$36.43	6.77	$862.50	473.68
Bank of China & Japan Ld. ordinary shares	106,400	£5	£2	— — (D	£162,821.4.0	31-12-01	None.	— —	...	— —	.....	nom.
Do. deferred do.	119	£1	£1	— —	— —	— —	...	— —	...	— —	.....	nom.
National Bank of China, Ld. —	47,925	£10	£8	$417,166.6	$21,225.51	31-12-01	1½	1- 3-02	$1.50	5.56	$27.0	19.7
Do. —	—	—	—							—	.....	nom.
Do. 'Founders'	750	£1	£1							—	$10.00	7.30
(Marine Insurances).												
Union In. Society of Canton, Ld.	10,000	$200	$40	$1,800,000	$1,072,632.72	30- 6-02	$30.00	15-10-02	$24.33	5.29	$460.00	335.80
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ld. ...	24,000	$.50	$5	$500,000	$218,669.09	31- 4-02	$24.00	25-11-02	$4.00	5.35	$58.0	41.51
North-China Ins. Co., Ld.	5,000	£ 10	$25	$360,000	(b) $140,226	30- 6-02	4%	22-11-02	$17.95	9.90	— —	180.0
Yangtsze Insurance Ass'tion, Ld	8,000	$100	$40	$633,098.90	$31,119.07	31-12-01	.00	15- 4-02	$12.00	9.23	$112.50	95.78
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	$250	$40	$96,518.57	$84,448	31-12-00	$18.00	17-10-01	$12.00	7.17	$167.5	122.27
(Fire Insurances).												
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ld. ...	8,000	$250	$ 40	$1,134,971	$333,699.10	31-12-01	$35	6- 3-02	$28.66	8.31	$345.00	251.85
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld...	20,000	$100	$20	$1,001,841.86	$237,319.21	31-12-01	$5.00	6- 3-02	$6.00	7.10	$84.5	60.58
Shipping.												
B'kong, C'ton & M'cao S. B. Co.	40,000	$25	$25	$800,000	$44,043.29	30- 6-02	*$1.50	6- 8-02	$2.50	7.72	$32.0	23.35
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.....	40,000	$10	$ 8	$32,3?.4.3								
			10	106,044.0.0	47,411.4.0	31-12-01	$75.12	25- 6-02	79.04	14.68	— —	61.51
				$[illegible]								
Douglas Steamship Co., Ld.....	20,000	$10	$10	0,671,615.68	— —	30- 6.02	$3.00	29. 9.02	$2.00	4.62	$41.50	30.29
Shell Transport & Trading Co. Ld.	1,000,000	£1	£1	2,000,000	£5,731.18.11	31-12-01	3½	2- 1-02	—	— —	— —	$12
Sugar Companies.												
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ld.	7,500	$10	$10	$100,000	$1,576.81	31- 9-02	0 3.50	7-12-02	$6.00	5.71	.....	74.00
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld..	20,000	$100	$100	$1,000,000	$15,000.00	31-12-01	15%	29- 3-02	$11.00	10.91	$95.00	82.05
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ld..	7 000	$100	$100	one	$50,075.91	31-12-01	—	— —	—	— —	$15.0	10.95
Mining.												
Tunjom Mining Co., Ld.	50,000	$10	$10								$2.50	1.82
Do. pref. shares.	30 000	$1	$1	— —	(b)$224,403.81	31-1-0	None.	— —	...	— —	$1.25	0.91
Jelebu Mining & Trading Co. Ld.	83 375	$5	$5	1 $1 3,343.59	4- 8-2						$1.50	1.09
Kaub A'han Gold Min. Co., Ld.	200,000	$1	12/10	$4,875.10.1	30- 3-00		1/-	28- 3-01	$1.20	— —	15.0	4.55
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., Ld.	1,000,000	£1	£1	— —	13,106.13.6	28 2-02	$10.65	9-10-02	—	.....	.....	8.20
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.												
E. C. Lapham, Boyd & Co., Ld....	35,200	$100	$100	$750,000	$60,180.20	30- 4-02	$17	22-12-02	...	— —	.....	178.00
H'kong & W'poa Dock Co., Ld.	40,000	$50	$50		$20[illegible]	31 12-01	*16%	10-11-02	...	.....	$215.00	166.95
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co....	20,000	$100	$100	— —	— —	— —	$16.00	1- 9-02	...	.....	.....	312.0
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co. Ld.	40,000	10	$10	$200,000.00	$12,902.74	31-12 01	$22.00	0- 5-02	$5.37	6.10	$88.00	64.24
Ying-tze Wharf & Godown Co., Ld.	2,500	$100	$100	— —	— —	— —	...	.....	First year		— —	400.00
Lands.												
Sh. Land Investment Co., Ld...	39,000	$10	$10	$47,786.05	— —	31-12-01	*$3.00	22- 7-02	$3.00	4.71	.....	125.70
H'kong Land Invest. & A. Co. Ld.	5,000	$100	$100	$5,000.00	$5,300.04	31-12-01	$16.00	6- 3-02	...	.....	$18[illegible]	26.01
Kowloon Land & building Co. Ld	6,000	$10	$20	none	$81[illegible]	31-12-01	$1.20	12- 2-02	$1.46	4.68	$3 00	2.63
Humphreys Estate & E. Co., Ld.	10,000	$10	$10	$200,000	$18,559.18	31-12-01	$1.00	27- 1-02	$0.63	8.00	$12.5	9.12
Wei-hai-wei Land & B. Co., Ld.	3,974	$25	$25	— —	Dep. $42[illegible]	31-12-01	None	.....	— —	— —	— —	16.00
Insurance.												
Shanghai Fire Co., Ld	8,000	$50	$50	(b)$[illegible]	$3,756.07	31-12-01	16%	28- 7-02	—	— —	.....	120.00
Major Brothers, Ld.	6,000	$50	$20	.....	$[illegible]53.56	31-12-01	$3.00	0- 5-01	$2.50	— —	.....	40.0
Kwo Cotton Spinning & Weav. Co., Ld.	10,000	$100	$100	— —	D [illegible]4,2[illegible]	31-10-02	—	— —	—	— —	— —	40.00
International Cotton Man. Co. Ld	6,384	$75	$75	— —	D$[illegible]	30- 9-02	$12.00	30- 4-02	—	— —	— —	40.00
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld...	7,168	$100	$100	— —	— —	31-12-01	$4	1- 8-02	—	— —	— —	44.00
Soy Chee Cotton Spin. Co., Ld.	2,000	$100	$100	— —	D$28,651.[illegible]	31-12-01	$10	1- 2-02	—	— —	.....	180.00
H'kong Cotton S. W. & D. Co., Ld.	67,000	$10	$10	— —	D$250,134.[illegible]	31- 6-01	4%	17- 4-02	—	— —	$17.00	12.41
Shanghai Ice, C. S. & R. Co., Ld.	1,620	$25	$25	— —	D$166.66	30-11-01	10%	25- 2-01	—	— —	.....	20.00
China Flour Mill Co., Ld.	1,250	$50	$11	$5,000.00	$4,344.66	31-12-01	10%	17- 2-02	—	— —	.....	9.00
Shanghai Pulp & Paper Co., Ld.	1,500	$100	$100	— —	— —	— —	$20.00	15- 8-02	—	— —	— —	12.00
S. Moutrie & Co., Ld.	2,500	$50	$50	— —	$846.7.	30- 6-02	.$18.	9.0[illegible]	$5.67	— —	$56.0	49.82
Green Island Cement Co., Ld...	10,000	$10	$10	$225,000	$10,82[illegible]	31-12-01	10%	14- 8-02	$0.9.	6.49	$20.75	15.16
Tugs and Cargo Boats.												
Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ld. ...	2,000	$100	$100	$60,000	$52,351.71	31-12-01	$76.00	20- 2 .2	...	— —	— —	85.00
Taku Tug and Lighter Co., Ld	15,800	$100	$100	T. $178 548	— —	26- 5-02	22%	24- 7-02	—	— —	.....	6 .50
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co., Ld...	4,000	$100	$100	$3[illegible]	$3[illegible]	31-12-01	30%	0- 0-0.	—	— —	.....	145.00
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co., Ld.	2,000	$100	$100	$47,211.24	$2,687.[illegible]	31-12-01	25%	5- 8-02	—	— —	.....	100.00
Miscellaneous.												
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld.	7,500	£20	£20	$160,000	$8,076.31	31-12-01	$36.42	24- 7-02	$16.97	4.20	.....	380.00
Tientsin Waterworks Co., Ld..	795	$100	$10.	$20 000.00	T. $258.14	30- 4-02	12%	7- 2-02	—	— —	.....	— —
Shan-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ld.	1,000	T	T	$3[illegible],000.00	$1,4[illegible]	31-12-00	10%	7- 8-02	...	— —	— —	40.00
Mustachappuj Co., in Langkat...	30 000	Glak.0	Glak100	— —	.....	.....	...	first yr.	—	— —	— —	187.50
Straits Borneo Rubber Co., Ld.	4 000	$50	$50	.....	.....	.....	15%	25- 3-02	16.67	6.67	.....	162.50
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ld.	200	$100	$100	— —	$20,142.27	31-12-01	14%	31- 5-02	$2.33	.....	$30.00	21.80
Lane & Hoare, Ld.	21,000	$20	$20	— —	$647.35	31-12-01	14%	31- 5-02	$2.33	.....	$30.00	21.80
A. S. Watson & Co., Ld.	40,000	$10	$20	$ 70,000	$17,[illegible]	28- 2-02	$2.[illegible]	29-11-02	$3.67	11 50	$3 .00	23.65
Hongkong Electric Co., Ld.....	30,000	$10	$10	$276,000	$9,223.61	31 12-01	5%	25-11-02	$1.13	7.80	$14.50	10.58
Do. New issue	20,000	$10	$10	none	$1,27[illegible]	30- 4-02	10%	0- 7-02	$0.70	5.39	$13 .	9.49
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ld.....	12,000	$50	$50	— —	— —	— —	18%	9- 7-02	—	.....	$18 3.	4.14
Central Stores, Ld.	12,000	$50	$50	$60,000	$10,407.30	30- 6-01	*12%	6- 3-02	—	.....	$13[illegible]	9.58
Shanghai Mercury, Ld.....	6,000	$15	$12	— —	$990.57	31-12-01	14%	11- 7-02	—	.....	$28.00	19.0
Tientsin Hotel Co., Ld.	1,200	$50	$50	— —	$ 102.00	30- 4-02	T2.50	24- 6-02	—	— —	— —	60.00
China Mutual Telephone Co., Ld.	2,000	$100	[illegible]0	$1,891.08	$609.66	31-12-01	*[illegible].00	30 4-02	—	— —	$100.00	76.05
Robinson Piano Co., Ld.....	4,000	$50	$50	$15,000.00	$4[illegible]	31- 3-0.	18%	14- 0-02	—	— —	— —	62.00
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ld.	5,000	$50	$50	— —	$5,320.1[illegible]	31-12-00	11%	16- 1-02	—	— —	$60.0	36.54
Astor House Hotel Co.....	12,000	$50	$50	$45,000	$2,285.58	31-12-01	18%	27- 3-02	—	— —	19 .5	7.72
Weeks & Co., Ld.	21,612	$ 5	$25	— —	$21,015.10	30- 6-02	16%	16- 1-02	—	— —	$28.5	23.73
Hotel Des Colonies Co., Ld. ...	10 000	$20	$20	— —	.47.4[illegible]	7-2	$2.[illegible]	[illegible]-12-02	—	— —	$25.00	17.32
L. Wolfson, Ld.	5,000	$25	$25	— —	— —	— —	First year		—	— —	.....	16.50
China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ld.	7,000	$50	$50	.....	.....	.....	First year		—	— —	— —	60.00
	8,000	$40	—	— —	— —	— —	First year		—	— —	— —	48.50

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Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the period ending 20th December, 1902, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 289 to 295 both numbers inclusive.

Goods.	Re-Exports and their Destinations.																	Total Deliveries.			Total Imports.			Stocks at date are based on the Chamber of Commerce Returns on 30th June, 1902.	
	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Johang & Chungking.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Nanking.	Newchwang.	Foochow.	Kiaochow.	Japan.	Corea.	Port Arthur.	Local.	Sundries.	As above.	For the year from 1st Jan. 1902	Against last year to same term.	For the week.	In Bond	For the year from 1st Jan. 1902.	Against last year to same term.	*At date Estimated.	Against 14th Dec., 1901.
Grey Shirtings, European Pcs.	11,628	730	11,175	1410	1730	23,686	...	1,645	1,755	2036	...	1,085	475	250	14180	..	10,000	100	82,094	4,854,768	4,449,615	93,282	1,140	5,014,447	3,796,467	1,744,999	1,275,533
do. American ,,	1,160	...	280	680	240	800	...	...	280	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	4,360	467,575	.....	...	...	789,045	.....	351,960	.....
T-Cloths, 32-in. ..... ,,	965	280	930	200	...	1,800	...	360	1,650	30	...	3,625	...	...	...	...	600	...	10,480	574,923	459,089	25,414	...	717,386	481,289	297,880	119,434
,, 36-in. ..... ,,	720	...	...	100	200	..	...	100	...	...	..	375	...	...	...	..	400	...	1,900	58,816	61,170	1 000	...	90,297	78,913	37,149	48,190
,, Indian, 32 & 36-in ,,	1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	400	24,227	28,695	...	...	41,375	7,780	33,613	1,538
White Shirtings, European ,,	5 630	400	2,667	2531	2200	12,954	..	1,300	4,500	125	...	...	...	...	100	650	3,000	2286	38,143	2,235,966	1,713,313	29,105	...	2,768,709	1,804,519	1,247,561	707,576
do. American ,,	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	25	...	25	4,623	... ...	300	...	2,650	.....	1,315	.....
Drills, Eng. & Indian ..... ,,	75	...	105	75	70	420	...	60	...	105	...	60	...	...	105	...	400	...	1,475	169,055	113,009	960	...	185,255	111,964	39,471	14,620
,, Dutch ..... ,,	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	210	36,030	32,735	...	...	14,583	31,800	9,805	19,589
,, American ..... ,,	630	165	3,975	7020	135	4,090	...	900	5,535	2175	...	90	...	...	120	1470	600	...	18,805	1,396,078	1,599,122	48,675	...	1,502,080	1,461,514	404,558	270,703
Jeans, Eng. & Indian ..... ,,	120	...	260	190	60	640	...	200	...	410	...	40	120	...	...	...	350	...	2,390	225,391	85,656	9,542	...	342,003	35,810	102,218	?
,, Dutch ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	31,110	17,690	...	...	44,110	14,740	3,750	5,330
,, American ..... ,,	80	...	340	...	...	120	...	100	1,360	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,020	162,780	168,745	6,000	...	168,783	84,140	?	?
Sheetings, English ..... ,,	...	...	1,010	1220	780	5,580	...	200	120	750	...	...	...	...	300	40	400	50	10,500	534,001	464,078	9,466	...	610,919	344,069	109,022	70,256
,, Indian ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	560	17,940	13,370	...	...	68,545	3,520	?	.....
,, American..... ,,	2,420	...	520	910	260	1,160	...	7,120	10,020	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	800	...	23,510	3,365,826	3,033,954	73,194	...	4,282,360	2,439.684	1,719,556	697,004
Dyed Cottons ..... ,,	120	100	140	120	530	174	30	30	100	30	...	...	55	...	...	...	350	...	1,779	141.920	103,634	2,626	1,396	170,493	147,372	56,985	51,693
Printed Cottons ..... ,,	290	...	960	...	...	3,977	...	1,121	2,971	40	...	...	10	...	...	10	700	...	10,079	914,092	557,595	20,607	...	1,037,723	413,439	465,037	326,047
Fancy Woven Cottons ..... ,,	..	...	90	90	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	30	400	...	640	44,967	43,360	904	...	46,857	25,283	39,035	24,383
Turkey Red Shirtings ..... ,,	150	75	720	130	205	968	...	1,170	...	185	...	50	125	...	75	...	450	...	4,303	252,962	221,945	11,327	...	219,947	124,313	53,602	68,000
Velvets ..... ,,	38	...	144	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	60	...	319	34,858	31,594	868	...	45,831	35,942	26,671	14,559
Velveteens ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	78	10,182	8,295	222	...	15,511	4,176	,032	775
Handkerchiefs ....Doz.	...	...	460	400	440	2,100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	7,190	375,510	350,688	3,826	...	628,946	311,418	,418	256,397
Muslins ....Pcs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	900	220,308	176,515	30	...	361,534	239,210	154,358	138,332
Lenos & Balzarines ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	58,080	64,161	...	...	41,612	4,506	2,790	5,333
Cotton Yarn, Indian ..... Pcls.	186	9	5,679	594	3237	7,776	2301	798	405	213	...	...	747	...	...	...	450	...	22,524	1,027,339	943,038	55,206	...	1,154,663	890.738	296,442	118,736
,, English ..... ,,	42	...	6	...	6	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	252	21,549	14,211	204	...	19,190	16,384	31,431	7,496
,, Japan ..... ,,	...	6	...	404	150	0,289	...	565	...	9	...	...	2,469	...	...	...	150	...	13,115	301.614	287,492	20,254	...	274,044	269,645	?	10,872
,, Shanghai ..... ,,	258	6	411	...	672	2,316	300	61	30	5	...	...	9	...	...	30	...	...	4,096	175,215	188,835	...	...	4,205	432	?	.....
Spanish Stripes, Woollen Pcs.	36	30	24	...	...	120	...	12	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	120	42	396	25,305	28,215	1,320	...	22,843	34,997	13,402	11,764
,, Cotton..... ,,	...	...	192	...	...	96	...	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	576	36,995	27,804	840	288	37,509	23,525	15,607	9,136
Medium & Broad Cloths .... ,,	12	...	...	...	...	120	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	250	17,091	20,296	372	...	24,758	18,839	16,236	8,170
Camlets ..... ,,	50	60	50	120	120	560	...	...	...	40	...	30	...	...	...	...	140	...	1,170	35,508	39,464	120	...	25,120	34,397	2,049	6,942
Long Ells..... ,,	...	...	115	105	70	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	150	20	930	64,022	67,032	40	...	47,082	82,595	10,035	18,311
Lastings ..... ,,	70	...	40	...	...	430	...	130	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	...	200	20	960	37,599	41,673	300	...	24,617	22,325	11,033	8,538
Italian Cloth ..... ,,	50	...	30	...	...	90	30	90	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	720	51,620	66,126	442	...	55,713	81,590	38,906	32,669
Cot. Last. Ital. Fig. & Dyed ,,	...	...	341	...	...	210	...	40	250	...	...	...	...	...	335	...	800	...	1,976	1,324,768	566,278	2,719	2,551	1,382,421	1,033,117	413,237	419,028
do. do. Plain ..... ,,	980	738	4,409	770	1051	9,677	40	1,597	2,976	470	...	310	400	...	60	150	800	...	24,388	108,883	588,245	28,510	...	74,074	479,118	373,302	246,551
Cotton Flannels America ..... ,,	830	110	206	100	260	863	...	170	60	90	...	220	20	...	...	...	400	118	3,441	164.462	202,524	...	...	76,851	207,748	62,863	134,194
,, European ..... ,,	...	...	...	30	60	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	420	11,730	7,775	100	...	15,611	25,228	12,564	25,924
,, Japan ..... ,,	40	...	60	90	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	5,863	14,028	740	...	18,234	31,325	?	...
Kerosene Oil, American ...Cases	...	...	3,500	21750	530	1,000	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,080	1,897,433	2,960,164	...	...	16,706,524	2,135,692	1,510,000	967,000
,, Russian ... ,,	2,900	...	2,200	400	6500	14,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,000	1,026,543	1,900,881	...	...	4,114,680	2,535,537	.....	.....

* Exclusive of undeclared Import Cargoes per;—*Shawmut, Indrawadi, Peleus, Bombay, Glenogle, Hindustan, Valetta, Croydon Gaelic, König Albert, Nurnberg, Laos, Empress of Japan, Tydeus, Gopack,* and *Athenian.*

Import Cargoes declared during the interval:—*Suevia, Morgul, Marburg, Bengal, Ulysses, Korea, Adria, Tsenkai Asean Maru American Maru, Tonkin, Monmouthshire, Bayern, Mazagon, Kanagawa Maru,* and *Kinshiu Maru.*

† Including English and Dutch Ports.

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SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No. & Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remark
C M L W	Baukoku Maru	Hibi	Jap str	1451	Dec 22	Kobe	Toko & Co.		
O N W	Buyo Maru	Yatsuyanagi	Jap str	721	ec 19	Kuchinotzu	Nihon Yusen Kaisha	Kobe.	To-day
W'sung	Canton	Stalker	Br str	1110	Dec 21	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Japan	To-day
W T W	Chefoo	Elliot	Br str	684	Dec 11	Amoy	Butterfield & Swire		
C N W B	Chihli	Cowan	Br str	1158	Dec 20	Swatow	Butterfield & Swire		
S H W B 2	Changwo	Laverie	Br str	696	Nov 29	Yochowfu	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
B N D W	El Dorado	Smith	Br str	892	Dec 8	Tangku & Chefoo	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
C M B 2	Fungshun	Gillespie	Chi str	831	Dec 16	N'po & Wenchow	C. M. S. N. Co		
K L Y W	Haeting	Paramore	Chi str	1124	Dec 19	Chefoo	C. M. S. N. Co		
B N D	Haean	Wallace	Chi str	837	Dec 13	Tientsin & Chefoo	C. M. S. N. Co		
9 p	Helios	Eitrem	Nor str	833	Dec 21	Moji	M. M. Kaisha		
	Hokushin Maru	Yamaguchi	Jap str	735	Dec 18	Japan	M. M. Kaisha	Kobe	To-day
K L Y W	Hsinchi	Klopfer	Br str	1385	Dec 16	Tangku & Chefoo	C. M. S. N. Co	Hongkong	26th instant
C M B 1	Hsinfung	Patterson	Chi str	1385	Dec 12	Tangku v. Chefoo	C. M. S. N. Co		
K L Y W	Hsinyu	Warwick	Chi str	1027	Dec 22	Chefoo	C. M. S. N. Co.		
B J	Ichang	Jones	Br str	1240	Dec 16	Swatow	Butterfield & Swire		
K L Y W	Irene	Boyd	Chi str	826	Dec 15	Swatow	C. M. S. N. Co	Chefoo	27th instant
K L Y W	Kiangyu	Blethen	Chi str	1490	Dec 22	Hankow	C. M. S. N. Co	Hankow & Ports	25th instant
B N D	Kinkiang	Miller	Br str	1228	Dec 9	Swatow	Butterfield & Swire	C'kiang & Wuhu	To-day
K L Y W	Kungping	Symons	Chi str	1742	Dec 16	Tientsin	C. M. S. N. Co		
S H W	Kutwo	Mahon	Br str	1924	Dec 21	Hankow	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
K L Y W	Kwangchi	Spear	Chi str	316	Dec 20	Tangku & Chefoo	C. M. S. N. Co		
M L S D W	Kwangping	Blake	Chi str	1242	Dec 18	Tientsin	Chinese Eng. & Ming. Co	Chinwangtao	To-day
M C W	Meilee	Kley	Ger str	1151	Dec 22	Hankow	Melchers & Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
B J	Min	Everett	Br str	367	Dec 17	Tientsin	Butterfield & Swire		
U S	Pionier	Kuntzen	Ger str	975	Dec 17	Moji	East Asiatic Co		
C N B	Shasi	Northcombe	Br str	811	Dec 22	Chefoo	Butterfield & Swire		
P W W	Siam	Glahn	Dan str	2489	Dec 21	Hongkong	Geo. McBain		
C N P W	Singan	Wavell	Br str	1051	Dec 15	Swatow	Butterfield & Swire		
O D W	Sri Pontianak	Deans	Dut str	233	Sept 23	Singapore	Carlowitz & Co		
O S N B 2	Strassburg	Madsen	Ger str	3206	Dec 21	Japan	Siemssen & Co		
C M B 1	Taishun	Jamieson	Chi str	1216	Dec 9	Tangku & Chefoo	C. M. S. N. Co		
T K D D	Talee Maru	Yebina	Jap str	1513	Dec 21	Hankow	Osaka Shosen Kaisha		
C N C W	Tatung	Martin	Br str	1882	Dec 22	Hankow	Butterfield & Swire		
C M E W	Themis	Thomessen	Nor str	1208	Dec 21	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co	C'kiang & Wuhu	To-day
S H W	Tientsin	Gibbs	Br str	1227	Dec 21	Moji	Butterfield & Swire		
O W S B	Tonkin	Schmitz	Fr str	2327	Dec 22	Kobe	Messageries Maritimes		
K L Y W	Toonan	Barlow	Chi str	942	Dec 22	Hongkong	C. M. S. N. Co		
C N C W	Tungchow	Dewar	Br str	952	Dec 22	Chefoo	Butterfield & Swire	W'wei & Chefoo	23th instant
P & O B 1	Valetta	Palmer	Br str	2274	Dec 9	Hongkong, etc	P. & O. S. N. Co	H'kg with Mails	30th instant
Int D	Vorwaerts	Sohnemann	Ger str	643	Dec 19	Kiaochow	Melchers & Co		
K L Y W	Yungching	Best	Chi str	700	Dec 16	Swatow v. Amoy	C. M. S. N. Co	Amoy & Swatow	To-day
	42 Steamers								
Int D W	Liscum	Carleton	Am tran	6	Aug 18	Manila			
Int D	Titania	Schaake	Ger tran	1245	Dec 2	Taingtau			
T K D D	Wright	Scott	Am tran	396	Aug 15	Manila			

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No. & Sec	Name	Commander	Flag & Rating	Tonnage	Guns	H.P.	Men	Date Arrival	Where from
8 p	Atago	Kimura	Jap. gun-boat	615	2	700	113	Oct 24	
1 c	Décidée	Lung	Fr gun-boat	645	6	10 0	99	Dec 18	
N O L B	Hansa	Frachen	H.I.G.M. cruiser	5865	22	10000	517	Nov 17	
9 p	Idzumi	Kaburagi	Jap. cruiser	2850	15	6500	300	Dec 16	
O D B	Jaguar	Berger	H.I.G.M. gun-boat	900	8	1300	.....	Dec 15	Chemulpo
1 p	Mandjour	Muravieff	Russ gun-boat	1416	3	1400	.....	Nov 9	
2 c	Marco Polo	Botti	Ital arm. cruiser	4583	34	10000	420	Nov 16	
8 p	Monadnock	Mahan	U.S. mon	4000	10	3000	200	Dec 6	Amoy
M M B	Pascal	Seuès	Fr. cruiser	4015	14	8500	.....	Dec 15	
O S N B 1	Pique	Reynolds	H.M. cruiser	3600	8	9000	283	Dec 2	
Int D	Snipe	Davidson	H.M. gun-boat	85	.....	.....	.....	Dec 6	Hankow
7 p	Chuentsao	Wyles	Chi. Rev. cruiser	750	.....	.....	65	Dec 18	
3 p	Kaipan	Williams	Cruiser	600	2	900	75	Nov 13	
P Y B	Liu Heing	Myhre	Chi Rev. cruiser	1500	.....	900	75	Dec 22	
7 p	Ping Ching	Andersen	Chi. Rev. cruiser	1000	3	450	65	Dec 15	Cruise

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SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS (SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Ton	Captain.	From	Sailed.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Dec 16	Kiangteen	Chi str	1435	Frigast	Ningpo	Dec 15	General	C. M. S. N. Co
" 16	Wuchang	Br str	801	Sommerville	Swatow	... 13	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 16	Changon	Br str	789	Newall	Hankow	... 9	do	Greaves & Co
" 16	Pakhoi	Br str	12.9	Williams	Hongkong v. N'po	... 15	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 16	Fungshun	Chi str	831	Gillespie	F'w, W'how, N'po	... 11	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 16	Poochi	Chi str	631	Froberg	Tangku	... 12	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 16	Talee Maru	Jap str	1315	Yebina	Hankow	... 10	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 16	Hsinchi	Chi str	1385	Klopfer	Tangku v. Chefoo	... 14	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 16	Whampoa	Br str	1109	Lavers	Swatow	... —	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 16	Kungping	Chi str	1742	Symons	Tientsin	... —	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 16	Tsenkai	Fr str	3016	Harris	Kobe	... —	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 16	Korea	Am str	5658	Seabury	Hongkong	... —	do	Fearon, Daniel & Co
" 16	Ichang	Br str	1228	Jones	Swatow	... 13		Butterfield & Swire
" 16	Idzumi	Jap cru	950	Wade	Cruise	... —		
" 16	Suitai	Ger str	1145	Vogel	Hankow	... 14	General	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
" 17	Pekin	Br str	2245	Phillips	Ningpo	... 16	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 17	Shaoshing	Br str	1307	Harris	Amoy	... 14	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 17	Kiangyung	Chi str	1451	Johnston	Hankow	... 13	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 17	Loonumoon	Ger str	1245	Schulz	Hongkong	... 13	do	Siemssen & Co
" 17	Meidah	Ger str	1151	Schierborst	Hankow	... 15	do	Melchers & Co
" 17	Kwanglee	Br str	1469	Lincoln	Hongkong	... 12	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 17	Hoihow	Br str	96	Tuebben	Amoy	... 13	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 17	Oopack	B. str	2517	Barber	Hongkong	... 14	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 17	Tydeus	Br str	4800	Barwise	Hongkong	... 14	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 17	Min	Br str	367	Everett	Tientsin	... 14	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 17	Shilka	Russ str	136	Lindblad	Port Arthur	... —	do	East Asiatic Co
" 17	Shinano Maru	Jap str	960	Curnow	Japan	... —	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 17	Kobe Maru	Jap str	1623	Swain	Nagasaki	... 15	Mails, &c.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 17	Asosan Maru	Jap str	1214	Shimidzu	Kuchinotzu	... —	Coal	M. B. Kaisha
" 17	Pionier	Ger str	975	Knutzen	Moji	... —	Coal	East-Asiatic Trading Co
" 18	Kiangteen	Chi str	1435	Frigast	Ningpo	... 17	General	C. M. S. N. Co
" 18	Haeshin	Chi str	755	Blethen	Foochow	... 16	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 18	Paoting	Br str	1072	Caswell	Taku	... 15	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 18	Pechili	Br str	881	Muir	Swatow & F'chw	... 13	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 18	Suiwo	Br str	1931	Hegg	Hankow	... 15	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 18	Ella	Br str	519	Corgo	Hankow	... 15	do	Greaves & Co
" 18	Chungking	Br str	941	Hopkins	W'wei v. Chefoo	... 19	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 18	Kwangping	Chi str	1243	Blake	Tientsin	... —	do	Chinese Eng. & Mining Co
" 18	Hang ang	Br str	1356	Wilde	Hongkong	... —	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 18	Chuentiao	Chi r-c	750	Wyles	Cruise	... —		Customs
" 18	Décidée	Fr g-b	645	Lung		... —		
" 18	Bayern	Ger str	3128	Bleeker	Japan	... —	do	Melchers & Co
" 18	Athenian	Br str	2440	Mowatt	Vancouver	Nov 18	Mails, etc	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 18	Hokushin Maru	Jap str	735	Yamaguchi	Japan	Dec —	Coal	
" 18	Bintang	Dan str	869	Jensen	Japan	... —	General	Gibb, Livingston & Co
" 19	Pekin	Br str	1274	Phillips	Ningpo	Dec 18	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 19	Poyang	Br str	1892	Wallack	Hankow	... 16	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 19	Haeting	Br str	1124	Paramore	Chefoo	... 17	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 19	Suian	Ger str	1145	Fuhlers	Hankow	... 16	do	Arnhold, Karberg & Co
" 19	Kashing	Br str	1143	Mackenzie	Swatow	... —	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 19	Vorwaerts	Ger str	843	Sohnemann	Kiaochow	... —	do	Melchers & Co
" 19	Buyo Maru	Jap str	721	Yatsuyanagi	Kuchinotzu	... —	Coal	Nihon Shosen Kaisha
" 19	Kinshiu Maru	Jap str	2389	Pyne	Hongkong	... 16	General	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 19	Laos	Fr str	2231	Flandin	Hongkong, &c	... 16	Mails, &c.	Messageries Maritimes
" 19	Fuyo Maru	Jap str	775	Tsumura	Nagasaki	... —	Coal	M. B. Kaisha
" 20	Emp. of Japan	Br str	3930	Pybus	Hongkong	... —	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 20	Kiangteen	Chi str	1476	Frigast	Ningpo	... 19	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 20	Shengking	Br str	1034	Sutherland	Tangku	... 17	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 20	Suat	Br str	663	Scott	Hankow	... 17	do	Geo. McBain
" 20	Hupeh	Br str	1205	Meathrel	Swatow	... 18	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 20	Kiangkwan	Chi str	1456	Lindstrom	Hankow	... 17	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 20	Aikawa Maru	Jap str	1108	Hoshino	Kuchinotzu	... —	Coal	M. B. Kaisha
" 20	Siam	Dan str	2489	Glahn	Hongkong	... —		Geo. McBain
" 20	Meian	Am str	461	Johns	Ningpo	... —	Ballast	Standard Oil Co
" 20	Chihli	Br str	1143	Cowan	Swatow	... —	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 20	A'ral Exelmans	Fr tra-s				... —		
" 21	Pekin	Br str	2245	Phillips	Hongay	... 20	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 21	Kwangchi	Chi str	310	Gordon	Tangku v. Chefoo	... 17	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 21	Tahung Maru	Jap str	1391	Yebiko	Hankow	... 17	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 21	Kutwo	Br str	928	Mahon	Hankow	... 18	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 21	Tehsing	Br str	937	Gray	Hankow	... 18	do	Greaves & Co
" 21	Emp. of China	Br str	3001	Archibald	Vancouver	Oct 25	Mails, etc	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 21	Strassburg	Ger str	3296	Madsen	Japan	Dec —	General	Siemssen & Co.
" 21	Sado Maru	Jap str	3878	Thompsen	Japan	... —	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 21	Gov. Jaeschke	Ger str	1945	Schuldt	Kiaochow	... —	do	Melchers & Co
" 21	Canton	Br str	1110	Stalker	Hongkong	... —	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 21	Talee Maru	Jap str	1315	Yebina	Hankow	... —	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 21	Themis					... —	Cotton Yarn	
" 21	Tientsin	Br str	1250	Gibbs	Moji	... —	Coal	Butterfield & Swire
" 21	Helios	Nor str	833	Eitrem	Moji	... —	do	M. B. Kaisha
" 22	Toonan	Chi str	942	Barlow	Hongkong	Dec 17	General	C. M. S. N. Co
" 22	Kiangyu	Chi str	1490	Blethen	Hankow	... 19	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 22	Tatung	Br str	1882	Martin	Hankow	... 19	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 22	Shasi	Br str	811	Northcombe	Chefoo	... 19	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 22	Hsinyu	Chi str	1027	Warwick	Chefoo	... 20	do	C. M. S. N. Co.
" 22	Meilee	Ger str	1151	Kley	Hankow	... 20	do	Melchers & Co
" 22	Tungchow	Br str	952	Dewar	Chefoo	... —	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 22	Bankoku Maru	Jap str	1451	Hibi	Kobe	... —	do	Toko & Co.
" 22	Tonkin	Fr str	2327	Schmitz	Kobe	... 19	do	Messageries Maritimes
" 22	Liu Hsing	Chi r-c	1500	Myhre	Cruise	... —		Customs

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DEPARTURES (FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.)

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Ton	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by
Dec 15	König Albert	Ger str	6790	Polack	Japan	General	Melchers & Co
" 16	Taehang Maru	Jap str	1681	Leach	Hankow & Ports	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 16	Paohua	Br str	434	Damstrom	Hankow & Ports	do	Greaves & Co
" 16	Kiangtoo	Chi str	1468	Bassett	Hankow & Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 16	Redoutable	Fr cru	9437	Bonfoy			
" 16	Bengal	Br str	2752	Valentini	London	Mails, &c.	P. & O. S. N. Co
" 16	Tungchow	Br str	952	Dewar	Chefoo	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 16	Gov. Jaeschke	Ger str	1015	Schuldt	Kiaochow	do	Melchers & Co.
" 16	Hsinyu	Chi str	1627	Warwick	Chefoo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 16	Hangchow	Br str	999	Mawley	H'kong & Canton	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 16	Kiangteen	Chi str	1476	Frigast	Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 16	Korea	Am str	5651	Seabury	San Francisco	do	Fearon, Daniel & Co
" 17	Ynenwo	Br str	1331	Flagg	Hankow & Ports	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 17	Meishun	Ger str	1151	Lust	Hankow & Ports	do	Melchers & Co
" 17	Kwangtah	Chi str	1461	Minning	Hongkong & C'ton	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 17	Lyeemoon	Ger str	1238	Lehmann	Hongkong & C'ton	do	Siemssen & Co
" 17	Hopsang	Br str	1759	Hay	Moji	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 17	Teal	HM gb	180	Dalgety			
" 17	Surprise	Fr gb	629	Mornet			
" 17	Wenchow	Fr str	560	Hunter	Chefoo	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 17	Lohsang	Br str	979	Leask	Swatow	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 17	Pekin	Br str	2245	Phillips	Ningpo	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 17	Hsping	Br str	1168	Macfarlane	C'wangtao & T'sin	do	Chinese Eng. & Min'g Co
" 17	Shinano Maru	Jap str	3950	Curnow	Hongkong	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 18	Ngankin	Br str	1710	Newcomb	Hankow & Ports	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 18	Changon	Br str	786	Newall	Hankow & Ports	do	Greaves & Co
" 18	Suitai	Ger str	1145	Vogel	Hankow & Ports	do	Arnhold, Karberg & Co
" 18	Dagmar	Ger str	1928	Gesewisch	Hankow	do	Melchers & Co
" 18	Lombardia	Ital cru	2950	John Boet			
" 18	Argo	Nor str	879	Melberg	Kobe	do	M. B. Kaisha
" 18	Fenching	Chi str	980	Spear	Foochow & Amoy	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 18	Shaoshing	Br str	1397	Harris	Chinwangtao	Ballast	Butterfield & Swire
" 18	Kiangteen	Chi str	1435	Frigast	Ningpo	General	C. M. S. N. Co
" 18	Athenian	Br str	2440	Mowatt	Hongkong	Original	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 19	Hoihow	Br str	836	Tuebben	Ningpo	Ballast	Butterfield & Swire
" 19	Tales Maru	Jap str	1315	Yoneyama	Hankow & Ports	General	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 19	Kiangyung	Chi str	1451	Johnston	Hankow & Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 19	W. C. de Vries	Br str	661	Mennell	Hankow & Ports	do	Geo. McBain
" 19	Meidah	Ger str	1151	Shierhorst	Hankow & Ports	do	Melchers & Co
" 19	Taiwan Maru	Jap str	1082	Nomaka	Kobe	do	Nihon Shosen Kaisha
" 19	Skramstad	Nor str	779	Hansen	Kobe	do	Nils Muller & Sons
" 19	Wingsang	Br str	1517	Sellar	H'kong & Canton	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 19	Wuchang	Br str	801	Sommerville	Amoy & Swatow	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 19	Whampoa	Br str	1109	Lawrie	H'kong, & Canton	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 19	Liu Hsing	Chi rev	1500	Myhre	Cruise		Customs
" 19	Fearless	HM cru	1580	Hamp-hire			
" 19	Pekin	Br str	2276	Phillips	Ningpo	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 19	Ulysses	Br str	2211	Williams	London v. Amoy	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 20	Soiwo	Br str	1911	Hogg	Hankow & Ports	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 20	Poochi	Chi str	634	Froberg	Ningpo & W'chow	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 20	Tydeus	Br str	1800	Jackson	Japan	Ballast	Butterfield & Swire
" 20	Laos	Fr str	2331	Flandin	Japan	Mails, etc	Messageries Maritimes
" 20	Liu Hsing	Chi rev	1500	Myhre	Cruise		Customs
" 20	Bayern	Ger str	3128	Bleeker	Bremen	do	Melchers & Co
" 20	Kobe Maru	Jap str	1623	Swain	Japan	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 20	Leeyuen	Chi str	619	Johns	Chefoo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 20	Malacca	Br str	3615	Street	London	do	P. & O. S. N. Co
" 20	Oopack	Br str	2517	Barber	Japan	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 20	Teenkai	Br str	3016	Harris	London	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 20	Kinai Maru	Jap str	1498	Ihara	Koh	do	Nihon Shosen Kaisha
" 20	Fuping	Br str	1032	Gray	C'wangtao T'tsin	do	Chinese Eng. & Min'g Co
" 20	Kiangteen	Chi str	1435	Frigast	Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 20	Gilliak	Russ gb	1056	Shumoff			
" 21	Em. of Japan	Br str	3003	Pybus	Vancouver	Mails, &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 21	Poyang	Br str	1892	Vallack	Hankow & Ports	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 21	Ella	Br str	519	Carter	Hankow & Ports	do	Greaves & Co
" 21	Haeshin	Chi str	755	Pratt	Foochow	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 21	Kwangtee	Br str	1468	Lincoln	Hongkong & C'ton	do	C. M. S. N. Co
" 21	Tsintau	Ger str	978	Hansen	K'chou, Cb., C'tao	do	Melchers & Co
" 21	Paoting	Br str	1073	Shaw	H'kong & Canton	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 21	Kinshiu Maru	Jap str	2389	Pyne	Seattle, etc	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 21	Asosan Maru	Jap str	1214	Shimidzu	Kuchinotzu	do	M. B. Kaisha
" 21	Kweilin	Br str	1088	MacIntosh	Nagasaki	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 21	Fuyo Maru	Jap str	772	Tsumura	Nagasaki	Ballast	M. B. Kaisha
" 21	Meian	Am str	461	Crawford	Hankow & Ports	Kerosene Oil	Standard Oil Co
" 21	Emp. of China	Br str	5043	Archibald	Hongkong	Original	Jardine, Matheson & Co
" 22	Croydon	Br str	2410	Kerr	New York	General	Dodwell & Co, Ltd
" 22	Adria	Ger str	3499	Schaarschmidt	New York	do	Carlowitz & Co
" 22	Suian	Ger str	1147	Fuhlers	Hankow & Ports	do	Arnhold, Karberg & Co
" 22	Ragnar	Nor str	1210	Nie'sen	Kobe	do	M. B. Kaisha
" 22	Pakhoi	Br str	1248	Williams	Chefoo & P. Art.	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 22	Sado Maru	Jap str	3858	Parsons	London	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 22	Pekin	Br str	3224	Phillips	Ningpo	do	Butterfield & Swire

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